THE KOLLIMALAI TAMIL DIALECT

K. KARUNAKARAN

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF TAMILNADU

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The Kollimalai Tamil Dialect

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FOREWORD

"*The Kollimalai Tamil Dialect*" by Dr. K. Karunakaran is a part of the outcome of the project "The Linguistic Survey of Tamilnadu" undertaken by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University, and it has also formed the topic of his research for Ph. D. submitted to the Annamalai University in 1969. Several dialects of Tamil and Telugu spoken in Tamilnadu have been analysed both by the members of staff and Research Scholars of this Centre and the dialect analysed in this study is spoken in Kollimalai near Salem.

In this revised version of his Ph. D. thesis, Dr. Karunakaran has added an appendix which gives a comparative sketch of distinctive linguistic features found in some of the Tamil dialects and I am very glad that we are able to place it before all who are interested in the study of Tamil dialects.

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Annamalainagar
29th June, 1971

PREFACE

The present study, *'The Kollimalai Tamil Dialect'* is a revised version of my Ph. D. dissertation submitted to the Annamalai University, Annamalainagar in the year 1969. Though some changes and modifications were made here and there, the inner core remains to be the same.

This study includes the phonology and morphology of the Kollimalai Tamil dialect. All the relevant phonological and grammatical features occurring in this dialect have been studied and examples are also given in the respective places in the body of the grammar. This study also includes all the lexical items found in this dialect of Tamil. A comparative sketch of various distinctive linguistic features found in some of the Tamil dialects has been presented in the appendix.

The present study is a part of the Dialect Survey Project work which has been now undertaken by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University.

I take the very pleasant duty of acknowledging my gratitude and gratefulness to all those who helped me a lot during the course of this dialect study.

First of all I owe an inexpressible debt of deep sense of sincere gratitude and gratefulness to my respected Professor, Dr. S. AGESTHIALINGOM, Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics and Head of the Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University, for having taught me not only the research methodology but also guided and helped me in all the ways by giving his constructive insightful suggestions, invaluable stimulating guidance, immense encourgement and above all personal care which enabled me to complete this study in its present form and also to bring it to the light of the day, and also for his kindness in including this work in the publication series of the CAS in Linguistics, Annamalai University. None of the work in this volume would have been possible without his able guidance.

I like to express my graditude to Dr. K. Kushalappa Gowda and Dr. S. V. Shanmugam for their useful suggestions and help during the preparation of this volume. I am also grateful to my good friends Dr. RM. Sundaram and Thiru S. Sakthivel for having assisted me in the correction of proofs.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. S. P. Adinarayan, the Vice-Chancellor and the authorities of the Annamalai University for having permitted me to publish this work and also for giving me all the facilities to accomplish this work. I am also grateful to the UGC for their generous grants to the CAS in Linguistics, Annamalai University through which it was possible for me to publish this work and to M/s. Azhahu Printers in general and its compositors in particular for their kind cooperation in executing the printing work so neatly.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Acc.	Accusative
Adj.	Adjective
Adv.	Adverb
Al.	Alveolar
Aux.	Auxiliary
Bl.	Bilabial
C	Consonant
CHN	Common Human Noun
Cl.	Clitic
Dat.	Dative
Dem.	Demonstrative
DGN	Derived Gender Noun
Dt.	Dental
excl.	Exclusive
Encl.	Enclitic
Ep. pl.	Epicene plural
Ex.	Example
fem.	Feminine
Fi. P.	First Person
Fut. ten.	Future tense
G. N.	Gender Number
hon.	Honorific
hum.	Human
incl.	Inclusive
Imp.	Impersonal
Inf.	Infinitive

Inh. Intr.	Inherent Intransitive
Inh. Tr.	Inherent Transitive
Intr.	Intransitive
Ld.	Labio-dental
LM.	Link Morpheme
Loc.	Locative
mas.	masculine
neu.	Neuter
N	Noun (in Morphology)
N	Nasal (in Phonemics)
Neg.	Negative
Num.	Numeral
Pas. ten.	Past tense
pl.	Plural
Pl.	Palatal
PN.	Pronoun
P. N.	Participial Noun
Post-Cl.	Post-clitic
Pr. ten.	Present tense
Pro-Cl.	Pro-clitic
Q. S.	Quality Suffix
R. P.	Relative Participle
Rt.	Retroflex
Se. P.	Second Person
Sg., sg.	Singular
SHN	Simple Human Noun
SNHN	Simple Non-Human Noun
St.	Stem
Temp.	Temporal
ten.	tense
Th. P.	Third Person
Tr.	Transitive

V	Verb (in Morphology)
	Vowel (in Phonemics)
$\breve{\bar{V}}$	Vowel (long or short)
Vd.	Voiced (in Phonemics)
	Verbal derivative (in Morphology)
Vl.	Voiceless
V. N.	Verbal Noun
Voc.	Vocative
V. P.	Verbal Participle
Vr.	Velar

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1 PHONEMICS

The dialect of the Kollimalai tribes is a dialect of Tamil and is being spoken by 21,020 people who live inKollimalai. Kollimalai is situated in Salem district in Tamilnadu. The total area of the hills is 86.81 square miles. The altitude of the hills is 4000' approximately. The total number of villages in Kollimalai is 256. Kollimalai is divided into 14 panchayats which come under one panchayat union. The main occupation of the people of Kollimalai is agriculture. They belong to the social community called 'Malayala Gounder'. The data for the present study have been collected from the informants with the help of a questionnaire prepared for this purpose. The data have been elicited directly from the informants selected for this purpose during the author's field trips to Kollimalai. The data have been transcribed and the same have been recorded for the purpose of checking.

1.1. Segmental Phonemes

There are twenty five segmental phonemes in this dialect of which ten are vowels and fifteen are consonants.

1.1.1. VOWELS

	Front	Central	Back
High	*i i:*		*u u:*
Mid	*e e:*		*o o:*
Low		*a a:*	

1.1.2. CONSONANTS

		Bl.	Ld.	Dt.	Al.	Rt.	Pl.	Vr
Stop	*Vl.*	*p*		*t*		*ṭ*	*c*	*k*
	Vd.						*(j)*[1]	
Nasal		*m*			*n*	*ṇ*		
Fricative						*(ṣ)*		
Lateral					*l*	*ḷ*		
Flap					*r*			
Semivowel			*v*				*y*	

---

1. Phonemes with low frequency of occurrence are given within parentheses.

1.2. Distribution of Phonemes

1.2.1. VOWELS

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
i	+	+	+
i:	+	+	+
e	+	+	+
e:	+	+	+
a	+	+	+
a:	+	+	+
o	+	+	–
o:	+	+	+
u	+	+	+
u:	+	+	+

Illustrations

i	*ikuṭṭu* 'this-side'	*pittu* 'madness'	*paṭṭi* 'cattle shed'
i:	*i:kki* 'rib of a palm leaf'	*mi:nu* 'star'	*ti:* 'fire'
e	*ece* 'sing'	*meravane* 'procession'	*comme* 'bundle'(N)
e:	*e:non* 'utensil'	*iṭṭe:ri* 'cattle path'	*ore:* 'great'
a	*anto:ṭe* 'early morning'	*nace* 'disease'(N)	*naṭa* 'walk' (V)

a:	*a:non* 'mutton' soup	*ta:ru* 'banana bunch'	*uruva:* 'rupee'
o	*occon* 'bodily defect'	*poti* 'a measure'	—
o:	*o:ton* 'dampness'	*mo:ri* 'small bridge'	*po:* 'go'
u	*ummi* 'husk'	*puḷḷe* 'daughter/ girl'	*koppu* 'an ornament'
u:	*u:ḷe* 'rotten (thing)'	*tu:ttu* 'winnow' (as in grains)	*pu:* 'flower'

1.2.2. CONSONANTS

Phoneme	Initial	Medial	Final
p	+	+	—
t	+	+	—
ṭ	+	+	—
c	+	+	—
k	+	+	—
j	+	+	—
m	+	+	—
n	+	+	+
ṇ	—	+	—
ṣ	—	+	—
l	+	+	—
ḷ	—	+	—
r	+	+	—
v	+	+	—
y	+	+	+

Illustrations

p	*pra:ntu* 'kite'	*kompu* 'horn'	—
t	*tanṭe* 'an ornament'	*monte* 'earthern vessel'	—
ṭ	*ṭi:* 'tea'	*kovṭi* 'an ornament'	—
c	*cekku* 'mortar'	*moce* 'rabbit'	—
k	*keṭe* 'bed'	*pomku* 'cook' (V)	—
j	*jate* 'pair' (N)	*pu:je* 'worship' (N)	—
m	*moṭe* 'braid'	*no:mpi* 'festival'	—
n	*noppu* 'fill'	*ma:non* 'sky'	*tarakan* 'broker'
ṇ	—	*to:ṇi* 'boat'	—
ṣ	—	*pirṣan* 'husband'	—
l	*lo:ṭṭa:* 'tumbler'	*ci:le* 'cloth'	—
ḷ	—	*piḷi* 'squeeze'	—
r	*reppe* 'eye-lid'	*vere* 'seed'	—
v	*ville* 'tile'	*ka:von* 'forest'	—
y	*ya:ru* 'who'	*ceyi* 'win' (V)	*tay* 'name of a Tamil month'

1.3. Allophonic Distribution

1.3.1. VOWELS

Phoneme	Allophone	Description and Distribution
/i/	[*i*^{v}]	High (slightly low) front unrounded short vowel. Occurs only finally. Ex. */cippi/* [*sIppi*^{v}] 'a plate'
	[*I*]	Lower-high front unrounded short vowel. Occurs elsewhere. Ex. */ittini/* [*IttIni*^{v}] 'this-many'
/i:/	[*i:*]	High front unrounded long vowel. Occurs in all the positions.[2] Ex. */i:ṭṭi/* [*i:ṭṭi*^{v}] 'spear' */ci:le/* [*si:lɛ*] 'cloth' */ti:/* [*ti:*] 'fire' (N)
/e/	[*ɛ*]	Lower-mid front unrounded short vowel. Occurs only finally. Ex. */ko:ppe/* [*ko:ppɛ*] 'a sub-sect'
	[*E*]	Mean-mid front unrounded short vowel. Occurs elsewhere. Ex. */eḷacci/* [*Eḷʌcci*^{v}] 'a proper name' */veḷeccalu/* [*vEḷEccʌlɨ*] 'produce' (N)

2. 'All the positions' stands for the initial, medial and final occurrences of allophones.

/e:/	*[e:]*	Higher-mid front unrounded long vowel. Occurs in all the positions.

Ex. */e:ṇi/* [*e:ṇiʸ*] 'ladder'

/ce:ppu/ [*se:ppɨ*] 'red'

/ore:/ [*ɷre:*] 'great'

/a/	[<ʌ]	Lower-mid back (slightly fronted) unrounded short vowel. Occurs only finally.

Ex. */aḷa/* [*ʌḷ<ʌ*] 'measure' (V)

	[ʌ]	Lower-mid back unrounded short vowel. Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. */alappe/* [*ʌlʌppɛ*] 'ladle'

/a:/	[*a:*]	Low central unrounded long vowel. Occurs in all the positions.

Ex. */a:ppu/* [*a:ppɨ*] 'peg'

/ka:ppu/ [*ka:ppɨ*] 'bangle'

/koṭṭa:/ [*kɷṭṭa:*] 'shed' (N)

/o/	[ɔ^]	Lower-mid (slightly raised) back rounded short vowel. Occurs in the final syllables before *-n#*.

Ex. */natton/* [*nʌttɔ̃^*] 'blood'

	[ɷ]	Mean-mid back rounded short vowel. Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. */ote/* [*ɷδɛ*] 'kick'

/poti/ [*pɷδiʸ*] 'a measure'

/o:/	[*o*:]	Higher-mid back rounded long vowel. Occurs in all the positions.
		Ex. */o:ṭe/* [*o:ṛɛ*] 'stream' (N)
		/mo:ṭu/ [*mo:ṛɨ*] 'raised place'
		/po:/ [*po:*] 'go'
/u/	[*u*]	High back rounded short vowel. Occurs only in the word initial syllables.
		Ex. */ummi/* [*ummi*ᵛ] 'husk'
		/kuṭu/ [*kuṛɨ*] 'give'
	/ɨ/	High central unrounded short vowel. Occurs elsewhere.
		Ex. */kuruṭu/* [*kurɨṛɨ/* 'blind' (N)
/u:/	[*u:*]	High back rounded long vowel. Occurs in all the positions.
		Ex. */u:ṭu/* [*u:ṛɨ*] 'house'
		/ku:ttu/ [*ku:ttɨ*] 'drama'
		/pu:/ [*pu:*] 'flower'

1.3.2. CONSONANTS

Phoneme	Allophone	Description and Distribution
/p/	[*β*]	Bilabial voiced slit fricative. Occurs intervocally and after */r/* and */y/*.
		Ex. */la:pon/* [*la:βɔ̃*ᴧ] 'gain' (N)
		/toṭarpu/ [*tɒṛʌrβɨ*] 'connection'
		/ca:ypu/ [*sa:i̱βɨ*] 'a muslim male'

[*b*] Bilabial voiced stop.
Occurs after /*m*/.
Ex. /*no:mpi*/ [*no:mbi*ᵛ] 'festival'

[*p*] Bilabial voiceless stop.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. /*pittu*/ [*pItti*] 'madness'
/*ka:ppu*/ [*ka:ppi*] 'bangle'

/*t*/ [*ð*] Dental voiced slit fricative.
Occurs intervocally and medially with other consonants.
Ex. /*u:tu*/ [*u:ði*] 'blow' (V)
/*ka:yton*/ [*ka:iðɔ̃*ᴧ] 'letter'

[*d*] Dental voiced stop.
Occurs after /*n*/.
Ex. /*na:ntu*/ [*na:n̲di*] 'nerve'

[*t*] Dental voiceless stop.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. /*taṭi*/ [*tʌɽi*ᵛ] 'stick' (N)
/*po:ttu*/ [*po:tti*] 'cover' (V)

/*ṭ*/ [*ɽ*] Retroflex voiced flap.
Occurs intervocally and medially in consonant clusters when the first member is other than /*ṇ*/ or /*ṣ*/.
Ex. /*keṭe*/ [*kEɽε*] 'bed'
/*kovṭi*/ [*kɷuɽi*ᵛ] 'an ornament'

[ḍ] Retroflex voiced stop.
Occurs after /ṇ/.
Ex. /maṇṭe/ [mʌṇḍɛ] 'head' (N)

/ṭ/ Retroflex voiceless stop.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. /ṭi:/ [ṭi:] 'tea'
/kaṣṭon/ [kʌṣṭɔ̃ᴬ] 'difficulty'

/c/ [č] Palatal voiceless affricate.
Occurs in gemination only.
Ex. /toccon/ [tɑččɔ̃ᴬ] 'balance' (N)

[s][3] Alveolar voiceless groove fricative.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. /ciri/ [sIriᵛ] 'laugh'
/pavcu/ [pʌusi] 'affluence'

/k/ [x] Velar voiceless slit fricative.
Occurs intervocally and after /ḷ/, /r/ and /y/.
Ex. /ikuṭṭu/ [Ixiṭṭi] 'this-side'
/koḷke/ [kɑḷxɛ] 'principle' (N)
/ma:rkaḷi/ [ma:rxʌḷiᵛ] 'name of a Tamil month'
/ceyke/ [sEixɛ] 'action'

[g] Velar voiced stop. Occurs after /m/.
Ex. /namke/ [nʌṅgɛ] 'sister-in-law'

3. There is no contrast between [č] and [s] and hence they are treated as allophones of the same phoneme.

	[*k*]	Velar voiceless stop. Occurs elsewhere. Ex. /*kera:yi*/ [*kEra:yi*ᵛ] 'garden' /*na:kku*/ [*na:kk*] 'tongue'
/*j*/	[*ǰ*]	Palatal voiced affricate. Occurs initially and medially only. Ex. /*jate*/ [*ǰʌδε*] 'pair' (N) /*vinji*/ [*vIñǰi*ᵛ] 'an ornament'
/*m*/	[*ṅ*]	Velar voiced nasal. Occurs medially before /*k*/. Ex. /*pomku*/ [*pɑṅgɨ*] 'cook' (V)
	[*m*]	Bilabial voiced nasal. Occurs elsewhere. Ex. /*ma:non*/ [*ma:nɔ̃*ᴬ] 'sky' /*ummi*/ [*ummi*ᵛ] 'husk'
/*n*/	[*n̲*]	Dental voiced nasal. Occurs medially before /*t*/. Ex. /*mante*/ [*mʌn̲dε*] 'public place'
	[*ñ*]	Palatal voiced nasal. Occurs medially before /*j*/. Ex. /*anje*/ [*ʌñǰε*] 'there'

[~][4] Nasalization.
Occurs in the word final position.

Ex. */vaṇṇa:n/* *[vʌṇṇã:]* 'washerman'
/maron/ *[mʌrɔ̃ʌ]* 'tree'

[*n*] Alveolar voiced nasal.
Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. */na:ntu/* [*na:n̠di*] 'nerve'
/pavnu/ [*pʌuni*] 'sovereign'

/ṇ/ [*ṇ*] Retroflex voiced nasal.
Occurs only medially.

Ex. */taṇṭe/* [*tʌṇḍɛ*] 'an ornament'
/kiṇṇi/ [*kIṇṇiv*] 'bowl' (N)

/ṣ/ [*ṣ*] Retroflex voiceless groove fricative.
Occurs only medially.

Ex. */veṣon/* [*vEṣɔ̃ʌ*] 'poison' (N)
/pirṣan/ [*pIrṣɛ̃*] 'husband'

/l/ [*l*] Alveolar voiced lateral.
Occurs initially and medially only.

Ex. */la:ṭon/* [*la:ṛɔ̃ʌ*] 'horse-shoe'
/ca:lu/ [*sa:li*] 'earthern vessel'

---

4. Here all instances of nasalization have been phonemicized invariably as */n/*. This phonemic */n/* can be derived either from mp */m/* or mp */n/* involving neutralization. In cases like mp */ella:m/*, the */n/* is derivable from mp */m/* and in instances like mp */vanta:n/* it is derivable from mp */n/*. (For details see section on Sandhi).

/*ḷ*/ [*ḷ*] Retroflex voiced lateral.
Occurs only medially.
Ex. /*toḷe*/ [*tɑḷɛ*] 'hole' (N)
/*kaḷḷu*/ [*kʌḷḷɨ*] 'toddy'

/*r*/ [*r*] Alveolar voiced flap.
Occurs initially and medially only.
Ex. /*ruci*/ [*rusiᵛ*] 'taste' (N)
/*vecarve*/ [*vEsʌrvɛ*] 'perspiration'

/*v*/ [*u̯*] High back rounded non-syllabic vocoid.
Occurs medially in the V-C environment.
Ex. /*kovṭi*/ [*kɑu̯ṭiᵛ*] 'an ornament'

[*v*] Labio-dental semivowel.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. /*va:tu*/ [*va:ðɨ*] 'branch of a tree'
/*pove*/ [*pɑvɛ*] 'smoke' (N)

/*y*/ [*i*] High front unrounded non-syllabic vocoid.
Occurs finally, and medially in the V-C environment.
Ex. /*tay*/ [*tʌi*] 'name of a Tamil month'
/*mayna:*/ [*mʌi̯na:*] 'a bird'

[*y*] Palatal semivowel.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. /*yo:cane*/ [*yo:sʌnɛ*] 'thought' (N)
/*te:yi*/ [*te:yiᵛ*] 'rub'

1.4. Clusters

1.4.1. VOWEL CLUSTER

There is only one medial vowel cluster in this dialect.

-uo- *puruon* 'eye-brow'

1.4.2. CONSONANT CLUSTERS

Consonant clusters occur only in the initial and medial positions. Among the consonant clusters there are 9 initial clusters; 87 medial two consonant clusters; 39 medial three consonant clusters and 1 medial four consonant cluster.

1.4.2.1. *Initial clusters*

1. *pl-* *pla:maron* 'jack tree'
2. *pr-* *pra:ntu* 'kite'
3. *tr-* *tra:ti* 'beam'
4. *tv-* *tva:ron* 'hole' (N)
5. *kḷ-* *kḷa:kka:yi* 'carissa fruit'
6. *kr-* *kra:mpu* 'cloves'
7. *mr-* *mrutamkon* 'a kind of musical drum'
8. *vr-* *vro:ti* 'enemy'
9. *vy-* *vya:ti* 'disease' (N)

1.4.2.2. *Medial clusters*

1.4.2.2.1. *Medial two consonant clusters*

1.4.2.2.1.1. *Identical clusters*

1. *-pp-* *ko:ppe* 'a sub-sect'

2. *-tt-* *cottu* 'property'
3. *-ṭṭ-* *poṭṭi* 'an ornament'
4. *-cc-* *toccon* 'balance' (N)
5. *-kk-* *ko:kke* 'neck'
6. *-jj-* *vajjaron* 'a gum'
7. *-mm-* *comme* 'bundle' (N)
8. *-nn-* *panni* 'pig'
9. *-ṇṇ-* *kiṇṇi* 'bowl'
10. *-ll-* *alle* 'waist'
11. *-ḷḷ-* *maḷḷu* 'urinate'
12. *-rr-* *varre* 'come-you' (sg.)
13. *-vv-* *vavva:lu* 'bat'
14. *-yy-* *kuyya:* 'guava'

1.4.2.2.1.2. *Non-identical clusters*

15. *-pl-* *etutta:ple* 'in the opposite direction'
16. *-pḷ-* *ma:pḷe* 'bridegroom'
17. *-pr-* *apron* 'afterwards'
18. *-py-* *apya:* 'name of a Tamil month'
19. *-tn-* *u:tna* 'blew' (Adj.)
20. *-tl-* *vatlu* 'answer' (N)
21. *-tr-* *u:tra* 'blowing' (Adj.)
22. *-ty-* *neyve:tyon* 'offering made to a deity'
23. *-ṭn-* *o:ṭna:n* 'ran-he'
24. *-ṭr-* *a:ṭra:* 'dances-she'

25. -*cn*- *picna:ri* 'miser'
26. -*cṇ*- *pu:cṇikka:yi* 'pumpkin'
27. -*cl*- *ka:cle* 'in the coin'
28. -*cr*- *pe:cra:n* 'speaks-he'
29. -*mp*- *kompu* 'horn'
30. -*mk*- *namke* 'sister-in-law'
31. -*mn*- *pomni* 'an ornament'
32. -*mr*- *cemriya:ṭu* 'goat'
33. -*mv*- *cuyamvare* 'selection of her husband by a princess from among the suitors in an assembly'
34. -*nt*- *mante* 'public place'
35. -*nj*- *anje* 'there'
36. -*nm*- *peruntanme* 'nobility'
37. -*nl*- *picunle* 'in the gum'
38. -*nr*- *pinre* 'braid-you' (Sg.)
39. -*ny*- *ma:nyon* 'rent free land granted in return of services to community'
40. -*ṇṭ*- *taṇṭe* 'an ornament'
41. -*ṇm*- *uṇme* 'truth'
42. -*ṇl*- *kaṇle* 'in the eye'
43. -*ṇr*- *paṇre* 'do-you' (Sg.)
44. -*ṇy*- *puṇyon* 'result of a virtuous deed'
45. -*ṣṭ*- *naṣṭon* 'loss'
46. -*ṣṇ*- *uṣṇon* 'heat' (N)
47. -*ṣv*- *arappuḷi:ṣvaran* 'name of a deity'

48.	*-lp-*	*kalpu:ron* 'camphor'
49.	*-ln-*	*payilna:ṭu* 'name of a place'
50.	*-lr-*	*ca:lra:* 'a musical instrument'
51.	*-lv-*	*ca:lve* 'shawl'
52.	*-ly-*	*kalya:ṇon* 'marriage'
53.	*-ḷk-*	*koḷke* 'principle' (N)
54.	*-ḷm-*	*to:ḷmuṭi* 'shoulder' (N)
55.	*-ḷn-*	*cu:ḷnele* 'circumstance'
56.	*-ḷr-*	*veḷrikka:yi* 'cucumber'
57.	*-ḷv-*	*ke:ḷvi* 'question' (N)
58.	*-rp-*	*toṭarpu* 'connection'
59.	*-rt-*	*ertu* 'ox'
60.	*-rc-*	*arcale* 'an ornament'
61.	*-rk-*	*ma:rkaḷi* 'name of a Tamil month'
62.	*-rm-*	*ti:rma:non* 'decision'
63.	*-rn-*	*a:rnu:ru* 'six hundred'
64.	*-rṇ-*	*ka:rṇon* 'reason' (N)
65.	*-rṣ-*	*pirṣan* 'husband'
66.	*-rl-*	*verlu* 'finger'
67.	*-rḷ-*	*urḷe keḷamku* 'potato'
68.	*-rv-*	*pa:rve* 'sight' (N)
69.	*-ry-*	*ka:ryon* 'deed' (N)
70.	*-vt-*	*pavti* 'portion'
71.	*-vṭ-*	*kovṭi* 'an ornament'
72.	*-vc-*	*pavcu* 'affluence'

73. *-vn-* *pavnu* 'sovereign'
74. *-vṇ-* *a:vṇi* 'name of a Tamil month'
75. *-vl-* *pavlu* 'day time'
76. *-vḷ-* *kavḷi* 'a pack of betal leaves'
77. *-vr-* *kavru* 'rope' (N)
78. *-yp-* *ca:ypu* 'a muslim male'
79. *-yt-* *ka:yton* 'letter'
80. *-yṭ-* *na:yṭu* 'a caste'
81. *-yc-* *vaycu* 'age' (N)
82. *-yk-* *ceyke* 'action'
83. *-ym-* *te:yma:non* 'wear and tear'
84. *-yn-* *mayna:* 'a bird'
85. *-yl-* *ko:ylu* 'temple'
86. *-yr-* *payru* 'crop' (N)
87. *-yv-* *neyve:tyon* 'offering made to a deity'

1.4.2.2.2. *Medial three consonant clusters*

1. *-ppn-* *cappnen* 'sucked-I'
2. *-ppr-* *tuppre* 'spit-you' (sg.)
3. *-ttn-* *na:ttna:* 'husband's younger sister'
4. *-ttl-* *vettle* 'betal leaf'
5. *-ttr-* *a:ttron* 'impatience'
6. *-tty-* *cattyon* 'oath'
7. *-ṭṭn-* *paṭṭni* 'fast' (N)
8. *-ṭṭl-* *kaṭṭlu* 'cot'

9. *-ṭṭr-* *paṭṭre* ‘workshop’
10. *-ctt-* *acttiva:ron* ‘foundation’
11. *-ccn-* *pa:ccnen* ‘irrigated-I’
12. *-ccr-* *ka:ccre* ‘boil-you’ (sg.)
13. *-kkn-* *aṭakkna:* ‘controlled-she’
14. *-kkḷ-* *vaṭakkḷa:yi* ‘name of a deity’
15. *-kkr-* *akkramon* ‘injustice’
16. *-kky-* *mikkyon* ‘importance’
17. *-mpn-* *tilumpnen* ‘turned-I’
18. *-mpḷ-* *a:mpḷe* ‘male’
19. *-mpr-* *ca:mpra:ṇi* ‘fragrant benzoin gum’
20. *-mkn-* *va:mkna:n* ‘purchased-he’
21. *-mkḷ-* *komkḷa:yi* ‘name of a deity’
22. *-mkr-* *pomkra:* ‘cooks-she’
23. *-ntn-* *ce:ntna:n* ‘drew-he’
24. *-ntr-* *entri* ‘raise’ (V)
25. *-nty-* *antya:me* ‘dusk’
26. *-njn-* *ni:njnen* ‘swam-I’
27. *-njr-* *kenjra:n* ‘begs-he’
28. *-ṇṭn-* *ti:ṇṭna:n* ‘touched-he’
29. *-ṇṭr-* *to:ṇṭre* ‘dig-you’ (sg.)
30. *-rpp-* *ti:rppu* ‘judgment’
31. *-rtt-* *artton* ‘meaning’
32. *-rṭṭ-* *ko:rṭṭu* ‘court/office’
33. *-rcc-* *atarcci* ‘shock’ (N)

34. *-vkk-* *lavkke* 'bodice'

35. *-ytt-* *vayttiyan* 'village doctor'

36. *-ykk-* *va:ykka:* 'channel' (N)

37. *-ymp-* *uympatu* 'fifty'

38. *-ymk-* *ca:ymka:lon* 'evening'

1.4.2.2.3. *Medial four consonant clusters*

There is only one medial four consonant cluster in this dialect.

-yntr- *ca:yntron* 'evening'

1.5. Suprasegmental phonemes

There are atleast five suprasegmental phonemes in this dialect. They are two junctures; open and close, and three terminals; rise, fade and sustain.

1.5.1. JUNCTURES

1.5.1.1. *Open juncture*

Open juncture is marked with space.

Ex. *inta puḷḷe* 'this girl'

oru ca:viṭi 'one choultry'

1.5.1.2. *Close juncture*

Close juncture is marked with plus /+/.

Ex. *cakkili + teruvu* 'place where cobblers' live'

muḷ + iṭikki 'pincers'

1.5.2. TERMINALS

1.5.2.1. *Rise* / ↑ /

avan vanta:n ↑ 'did he come?'

1.5.2 2. *Fade* / ↓ /

avan vanta:n ↓ 'he came' (ridiculing)

1.5.2.3. *Sustain* / | /

avan vanta:n | 'he came' (statement)

1.6. Syllable types

A short or long vowel ($\check{\bar{V}}$) forms the peak of each syllable. A vowel peak may have an onset of a consonant (C) or consonant cluster (CC) and a coda of (C) or (CC).

1.6.1. INITIAL SYLLABLE

Of the initial syllable there are fifteen types. They are V-, V̄-, CV-, CV̄-, CCV-, CCV̄-, VC-, V̄C-, CVC-, CV̄C-, CCV̄C-, VCC-, V̄CC, CVCC-, and CV̄CC.

Open

V- :	*o-te*
V̄- :	*e:-ṇi*
CV- :	*ki-ḷi*
CV̄- :	*mi:-nu*
CCV- :	*tru-ṭu*
CCV̄- :	*vro:-ti*

Close

VC- :	*in-je*
V̄C- :	*i:ṭ-ṭi*
CVC- :	*kop-pu*
CV̄C- :	*ci:p-pu*
CCV̄C- :	*kra:m-pu*
VCC- :	*act-ṭi-va:-ron*
V̄CC- :	*a:ct-ti*
CVCC- :	*ract-ta:-ḷi*
CV̄CC- :	*ti:rp-pu*

All the above types can be generalized as (C) (C) V̄̌ (C) (C) —.

I.6.2. MEDIAL SYLLABLE

Of the medial syllable there are six types. They are -CV-, -CV̄-, -CVC-, -CV̄C-, -CVCC- and -CV̄CC-.

Open

-CV- :	*ip-pa-ṭi*
-CV̄- :	*co:m-pe:-ri*

Close

-CVC- :	*co-ram-kon*
-CV̄C- :	*va:-ḷa:ṇ-ṭi*
-CVCC- :	*a-tarc-ci*
-CV̄CC- :	*ka-ru-ma:nt-ron*

All the above types can be generalized as

-(C) V̄̌ (C) (C)-.

1.6.3. FINAL SYLLABLE

Of the final syllable there are six types. They are -VC, -CV, -CV̄, -CVC, -CV̄C and -CCVC.

Open

-CV : *ma:-ci*
-CV̄ : *ak-ka:*

Close

-VC : *pu-ru-on*
-CVC : *e:p-pon*
-CV̄C : *vaṇ-ṇa:n*
-CCVC : *ca:yn-tron*

All the above types can be generalized as -(C)(C)V̄̌(C).

1.7. Functional load or frequency [5]

Making use of texts the following tables are prepared, in which the percentage frequency or functional load is given and it is calculated as follows.

1. Single vowel occurrence is taken as 100 and the percentage of each vowel is calculated.

5. Making use of texts containing 11443 phonemes the percentage frequency or functional load of the different segmental phonemes is calculated.

2 Single consonant occurrence is taken as 100 and the percentage of each consonant is calculated.

3. Double consonant clusters are taken as 100 and the percentage of each two consonant cluster is calculated.

4. Three consonant clusters are taken as 100 and the percentage of each three consonant cluster is calculated.

1.7.1. SINGLE VOWEL OCCURRENCE

a	23.2
u	20.1
i	17.1
a:	14.5
e	12.3
o	3.95
e:	2.9
o:	2.85
u:	1.7
i:	1.4

1.7.2. SINGLE CONSONANT OCCURRENCE

n	12.7
r	10.68
m	9.8
p	9.67
v	9.65
k	9.3

ṭ	8.9
t	8.35
c	7.71
y	4.95
ḷ	3.57
l	3.2
j	0.8
ṇ	0,72

1.7.3. DOUBLE CONSONANT CLUSTER OCCURRENCE

ṭṭ	12.8
kk	12
nt	9.4
pp	8.198
nn	7.53
ll	7.13
ṇṇ	6.8
cc	6.65
tt	5.82
mk	5.13
ṇṭ	3.77
nj	2.57
mp	1.65
yl	1.54
ṭn	1.19

mm	1.14
yy	1.14
ḷḷ	C.86
rr	0.79
rṇ	0.34
yṭ	0.28
pl	0.22
ṭr	0.22
nl	0.22
yv	0.22
tn	0.17
yr	0.17
cl	0.114
rl	0.114
vṇ	0.114
vr	0.114
vv	0.114
yn	0.114
tl	0.057
tr	0.057
ty	0.057
cr	0.057
mv	0.057
nm	0.057
ṇr	0.057

lp	0.057
rc	0.057
vt	0.057
vṭ	0.057
vḷ	0.057
yt	0.057
yc	0.057

1.7.4. THREE CONSONANT CLUSTER OCCURRENCE

kkr	29.27
ttl	25.2
ṭṭr	6.5
kkn	6.5
ttr	4.85
ṭṭl	4.1
rtt	4.1
ttn	3.25
ṭṭn	3.25
rpp	3.25
ppr	2.44
mkn	1.62
mkr	1.62
ṇṭl	1.62
ppn	0.81
kkḷ	0.81
mkḷ	0.81

2 SANDHI

Sandhi occurring between two morphemes alone is discussed in this chapter. Here the ampersand '&' represents the morpheme boundary and the '—' indicates the place of occurrence of the phoneme in question. The sandhi rules are referred to in the following chapters. These rules are ordered and in cases where two or more rules operate, they operate one after another in the order in which they are given. The morpheme boundary should be deleted finally.

2.1. $\text{x} \rightarrow \emptyset \,/\, — \begin{bmatrix} \& \begin{Bmatrix} nt \\ v \\ \emptyset \end{Bmatrix} \\ \# \end{bmatrix}$

*aḷa*x & *nt* & Ø [4.4.1.2]	→	*aḷa* & *nt* & Ø
*ke:ḷ*x & *vi* [4.18.1.2]	→	*ke:ḷ* & *vi*
*aṭi*x & Ø [4.18.1.3]	→	*aṭi* & Ø
*paṭi*x #	→	*paṭi* #

2.2. x → P / — & P
(P stands for a plosive.)

kiḷi & x & *t* & ∅ [4.2.2]
→ *kiḷi* & *t* & *t* & ∅

oṭey & x & *t* & ∅ [4.2.2] → *oṭey* & *t* & *t* & ∅

piri & x & *p* & *a:* & *n* [4.4.3.2]
→ *piri* & *p* & *p* & *a:* & *n*

*pa:r*x & *kr* & *e* & *n* [4.4.2.2] → *pa:rk* & *kr* & *e* & *n*

*eccari*x & *ke* [4.18.1.1] → *eccarik* & *ke*

*ke:ḷ*x & *t* & ∅ [4.4.1.3] → *ke:ḷt* & *t* & ∅

*naṭa*x & *te* [4.18.1.2] → *naṭat* & *te*

*tora*x & *p* [4.18.1.5] → *torap* & *p*

2.3. x → *kk* / — & V

kiḷi & x & *a* [4.6] → *kiḷi* & *kk* & *a*

*pa:r*x & *a:t* & *av* & *a* & *n* [4.5.1]
→ *pa:rkk* & *a:t* & *av* & *a* & *n*

muri & x & *um* & ∅ [4.4.3.1]
→ *muri* & *kk* & *um* & ∅

oṭi & x & *a:* & *mal* [4.10.1]
→ *oṭi* & *kk* & *a:* & *mal*

2.4. C → C_1 / — & C_1
(C_1 is *p* or *n*.)

mu C & *pat* [3.4.2.1] → *mup* & *pat*

na: C & *pat* [3.4.2.1] → *na:p* & *pat*

mu C & *nu:R* [3.4.2.1] → *mun* & *nu:R*

2.5. $$\begin{bmatrix} tt \\ t \,\&\, t \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{ṭṭ} \\ \text{ṭ} \,\&\, \text{ṭ} \end{bmatrix} \Big/ \begin{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} l \\ \text{ḷ} \end{matrix} \right\} \& - \\ \\ \text{ḷ} - \& \; t \end{bmatrix}$$

akal & tt & in & ∅ [4.2.3] → *akal & ṭṭ & in & ∅*
uruḷ & tt & in & ∅ [4.2.3.] → *uruḷ & ṭṭ & in & ∅*
ke:ḷt & t & ∅ [2.2] → *ke:ḷṭ & ṭ & ∅*

2.6. *j* → *c* / – & *tam*

minj & tam [4.18.1.3] → *minc & tam*
ni:nj & tam [4.18.1.2] → *ni:nc & tam*

2.7. *t* → *P* / (N) P & –

tilump & t [4.2.1] → *tilump & p*
tirunt & t & aṭṭum [4.7] → *tirunt & t & aṭṭum*
a:ṭ & t [4.2.1] → *a:ṭ & ṭ*
pe:c & t [4.18.1.3] → *pe:c & c*
po:ṭ & t & ∅ [4.4.1.3] → *po:ṭ & ṭ & ∅*
minc & tam [2.6] → *minc & cam*
ni:nc & tam [2.6] → *ni:nc & cam*
a:k & t [4.2.1] → *a:k & k*
aṭamk & t [4.2.1] → *aṭamk & k*

2.8. $$k \rightarrow \emptyset \,/\, (C)\, \bar{V} - \& \begin{bmatrix} p \\ r \\ in \left\{ \begin{matrix} V \\ t \end{matrix} \right\} \end{bmatrix}$$

po:k & p & a: & mkaḷ [4.4.3.2]
→ *po: & p & a: & mkaḷ*

a:k & p & e & n [4.15.1.1.1] → *a: & p & e & n*

po:k & r & a: & n [4.4.2.3] → *po: & r & a: & n*

a:k & in & t [4.15.2.3.2] → *a: & in & t*

po:k & in & a:kka: [4.13.2] → *po: & in & a:kka:*

a:k & in & a [4.9.2] → *a: & in & a*

2.9. *n* → *t* / & *i* – & *t*

o:ṭ & in & t [4.15.1.3.1] → *o:ṭ & it & t*

a: & in & t [2.8] → *a: & it & t*

po: & in & t [2.8] → *po: & it & t*

2.10. $\begin{bmatrix} t\ (\&)\ t \\ nt \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c\ (\&)\ c \\ nj \end{bmatrix} / \begin{Bmatrix} i \\ y \end{Bmatrix} \& -$

paray & tti [3.2.3.2.3] → *paray & cci*

veḷey & ttal [4.18.1.3] → *veḷey & ccal*

pa:y & tt [4.2.3] → *pa:y & cc*

oṭey & t & t & ∅ [2.2] → *oṭey & c & c & ∅*

kiḷi & t & t & ∅ [2.2] → *kiḷi & c & c & ∅*

o:ṭ & it & t [2.9] → *o:ṭ & ic & c*

po: & it & t [2.9] → *po: & ic & c*

a: & it & t [2.9] → *a: & ic & c*

cey & nt & a [4.9.2] → *cey & nj & a*

piri & nt & ∅ [4.10.2] → *piri & nj & ∅*

2.11. $$nt \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} nn \\ ṇṭ \end{bmatrix} / \begin{bmatrix} \# \, C\check{V} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ l \end{Bmatrix} \& - \\ \begin{Bmatrix} l \\ ḷ \end{Bmatrix} \& - \end{bmatrix}$$

tin & nt & ∅ [4.10.2] → *tin & nn & ∅*

kol & nt & ∅ [4.4.1.2] → *kol & nn & ∅*

kaḷal & nt & ∅ [4.4.1.2] → *kaḷal & ṇṭ & ∅*

moḷ & nt & a: & ḷ [4.4.1.2] → *moḷ & ṇṭ & a: & ḷ*

2.12. $$n \rightarrow \emptyset / \begin{bmatrix} \& \, i - \& \, \emptyset \\ - \& \begin{Bmatrix} m \\ n \end{Bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

col & in & ∅ [4.10.2] → *col & i & ∅*

aṭamk & k & in & ∅ [4.10.2] → *aṭamk & k & i & ∅*

a:k & in & ∅ [4.10.2] → *a:k & i & ∅*

po:k & in & ∅ [4.10.2] → *po:k & i & ∅*

patin & mu:ṇ [3.4.2.1] → *pati & mu:ṇ*

patin & na:l [3.4.2.1] → *pati & na:l*

uruḷ & ṭṭ & in & ∅ [2.5] → *uruḷ & ṭṭ & i & ∅*

2.13. $k \rightarrow y \,/\, (C)\,\bar{V} - \& \, i \, \& \, \emptyset$

a:k & i & ∅ [2.12] → *a:y & i & ∅*

po:k & i & ∅ [2.12] → *po:y & i & ∅*

2.14. $$i \rightarrow \emptyset / \begin{bmatrix} \& - n \, \& \, V \\ (C)\bar{V} \, \& - c \, \& \, c \\ (C)\bar{V} \, y \, \& - \& \, \emptyset \end{bmatrix}$$

o:ṭ & in & a [4.4.1.1] → *o:ṭ & n & a*

col & in & a [4.9.2] → *col & n & a*

po:y & i & ∅ [2.13] → *po:y & ∅ & ∅*

a:y & i & ∅ [2.13] → *a:y & ∅ & ∅*

a: & ic & c [2.10] → *a: & c & c*

po: & ic & c [2.10] → *po: & c & c*

2.15. $$\begin{bmatrix} l \\ \text{ḷ} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} n \\ \text{ṇ} \end{bmatrix} / - \& \begin{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} m \\ n \end{Bmatrix} \\ n \end{bmatrix}$$

nal & me [5.5] → *nan & me*

col & n & a [2.14] → *con & n & a*

toḷ & nu:R [3.4.2.1] → *toṇ & nu:R*

2.16. $$\begin{bmatrix} t \\ n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{ṭ} \\ \text{ṇ} \end{bmatrix} / \text{ṇ} \ \& \ -$$

kaṇ & t & e & n [4.17] → *kaṇ & ṭ & e & n*

eṇ & nu:R [3.4.2.1] → *eṇ & ṇu:R*

toṇ & nu:R [2.15] → *toṇ & ṇu:R*

2.17. $$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ \text{ṇ} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow m / - \& \begin{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} p \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \\ p \end{bmatrix}$$

ten & poram [3.4.2.2] → *tem & poram*

komkan & ku:ṭe [3.3.2.3] → *komkam & ku:ṭe*

eṇ & pat [3.4.2.1] → *em & pat*

2.18. $m \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} t \\ n \end{bmatrix} / \begin{bmatrix} a - \& t \\ \& - \& t \end{bmatrix}$

maram & t & e [3.3.2.1] → *marat & t & e*

a:yaram & t & eṭṭ [3.3.1.2] → *a:yarat & t & eṭṭ*

pacu & m & taley [7.3.1] → *pacu & n & taley*

2.19. *r → n / n & —*

pan & reṇṭ [3.4.2.1] → *pan & neṇṭ*

2.20. $\emptyset \rightarrow y / V_f - \& \begin{Bmatrix} V \\ l \\ r \end{Bmatrix}$

(V_f is a front vowel.)

katti & a:le [3.3.2.2] → *kattiy & a:le*

vaḷi & le [3.3.2.7] → *vaḷiy & le*

piḷi & r & a [4.4.2.3] → *piḷiy & r & a*

2.21. $\emptyset \rightarrow v / V_{nf} - \& \begin{Bmatrix} V \\ r \end{Bmatrix}$

(V_{nf} is a non-front vowel.)

appa: & a:le [3.3.2.2] → *appa:v & a:le*

aḷu & r & a: & n [4.15.2.1] → *aḷuv & r & a & n*

koca & an [3.2.3.1.1] → *kocav & an*

2.22. $\emptyset \rightarrow a$ / # (C) $\check{V}$ & n - & kk

 # ta & n & kk [3.3.2.4] → *# ta & na & kk*

2.23. $R \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} t \\ r \end{bmatrix} / - \begin{bmatrix} \& t \\ \# \end{bmatrix}$

keṇaR & t & le [3.3.1.2] → *keṇat & t & le*

nu:R & t & oṇṇ [3.4.2.1] → *nu:t & t & oṇṇ*

a:R - # → a:r-#

keṇaR - # → keṇar - #

mun & nu:R - # [2.4] → *mun & nu:r-#*

2.24. $C \rightarrow \emptyset / \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \ \& \ P_1 \\ \& \ P_2 \ (\&) \ P_2 \\ (\&) \ P_3 \ P_3 \ \& \\ \& \ N \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ N \end{Bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$

(C is *m, n, l, ḷ, r* and *y*,
P_1 is *p*, P_2 is *t, ṭ* or *c*, and
P_3 is *k*)

vilp & p & e & n [4.4.3.2] → *vip & p & e & n*

tilump & p [2.7] → *tilup & p*

pe:r & tti [3.2.3.2.3] → *pe: & tti*

pa:rt & t & a: & r [4.15.2.4] → *pa:t & t & a: & r*

tirunt & t [2.7] → *tirut & t*

ke:ḷṭ & ṭ & ∅ [2.5] → *ke:ṭ & ṭ & ∅*

uruḷ & ṭṭ & i & ∅ [2.12] → *uru & ṭṭ & i & ∅*

oṭey & c & c & ∅ [2.10] → *oṭe & c & c & ∅*

pa:y & cc [2.10] → *pa: & cc*

ni:nc & cam [2.7] → *ni:c & cam*

ke:ḷk & kr & a: & ḷ [4.15.2.2]
→ *ke:k & kr & a: & ḷ*

pa:rkk & a: & mal [4.10.1] → *pa kk & a: & mal*

aṭamk & k [2.7] → *aṭak & k*

var & nt & e & n [4.15.1.1.1] → *va & nt & e & n*

moḷ & ṇṭ & a: & ḷ [2.11] → *mo & ṇṭ & a: & ḷ*

cey & nj & a: & mkaḷ [4.15.2.5]
→ *ce & nj & a: & mkaḷ*

tin & nn & Ø [2.11] → *ti & nn & Ø*

kol & nn & Ø [2.11] → *ko & nn & Ø*

2.25. $$\varnothing \rightarrow u \,/\, \begin{Bmatrix} \text{(C)}\,\check{\text{V}}\; r - \& \begin{Bmatrix} p \\ m \end{Bmatrix} \\ \text{ṭ} - \& \text{ x} \\ \text{P} - \& \begin{Bmatrix} t \\ l \end{Bmatrix} \\ \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ \text{ḷ} \end{Bmatrix} \& - v \\ \text{V}C_1 \& - kk \\ C_2 \& - m \\ C_3 \& - p \\ C_4 - \# \end{Bmatrix}$$

(C_1 is P, *n*, *ṇ*, *l*, *ḷ*, *r* and *v*,
C_2 is P, *n*, *ḷ*, *r* and *v*,
C_3 is P, *m*, *n*, *ṇ*, *l*, *ḷ*, *r* and *v*,
and C_4 is P, *m*, *n*, *ṇ*, *l*, *ḷ*, *r* and *v*.)

var & p & i & mkaḷ [4.15.1.2.2]
→ *varu & p & i & mkaḷ*

var & ma:nam [4.18.1.3] → *varu & ma:nam*

keṭ & x & ṭ & a [4.2.2] → *keṭu & x & ṭ & a*

a & t & le [3.3.2.7] → *a & tu & le*

a & t & ta:n [7.3.1] → *a & tu & ta:n*

a & van & vaḷ [3-2.3.8.9] → *a & van & uvaḷ*

a & vaḷ & vaḷ [3.2.3.8.9] → *a & vaḷ & uvaḷ*

ka:pp & kk [3.3.2.4] → *ka:pp & ukk*

ta & na & kk [2.22] → *ta & na & kku*

kaṇ & kk [3.3.2.4] → *kaṇ & ukk*

kumpuṭ & ma:nam [4.18.1.2] → *kumpuṭu & ma:nam*

a:ḷ & mkaḷ [3.2.3.8.10] → *a:ḷ & umkaḷ*

u:r & mkaḷ [3.2.3.4 3] → *u:r & umkaḷ*

o:ṭ & ṭ & p & a: & r [4.15.2.4]
→ *o:ṭ & ṭu & p & a: & r*

col & p & a: & n [4.15.2.1] → *col & up & a: & n*

ci:pp-	#	→	*ci:ppu #*
irum-	#	→	*irumu #*
kaṇ-	#	→	*kaṇ # u*
kal-	#	→	*kal # u*
kaḷ-	#	→	*kaḷ # u*

oḷa & v # [4.17] → *oḷa & vu #*

torap & p # [4.18.1.5] → *torap & pu #*

tampi & kk # [3.3 2.4] → *tampi & kku #*

na:y & kk # [3.3.2.4] → *na:y & kku #*

ti & nn & ∅ [2.24] → *ti & nn & u #*

aṭak & k [2.24] → *aṭak & ku #*

mun & nu:r # [2.23] → *mun & nu:ru #*

2.26. $p \rightarrow v \;/\; \left\{ \begin{matrix} V \,\&\, - \,(\&)\, V \\ y \,\&\, - \,V \end{matrix} \right\}$

varu & p & i & mkaḷ [2.25] → *varu & v & i & mkaḷ*

eḷu & patu [3.4.2.1] → *eḷu & vatu*

cey & p & a: & mkaḷ [4.4.3.2]
→ *cey & v & a: & mkaḷ*

2.27. $\emptyset \rightarrow i \;/\; \# \; CV(:)\, y - \#$

\# *te:y* # → # *te:yi* #

\# *na:y* # → # *na:yi* #

\# *kay* # → # *kay* # *i*

\# *ney* # → # *ney* # *i*

2.28. $\emptyset \rightarrow C_1 \;/\; \# \;(C)\; V\; C_1 - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \& \\ \# \end{matrix} \right\} V$

(C_1 is *m, n, ṇ, l, ḷ, v* and *y.*)

\# *tum & alu* [4.18.1.4] → # *tumm & alu*

\# *en & e* [3.3.2.1] → # *enn & e*

\# *eṇ & ikke* [4.18.1.1] → # *eṇṇ & ikke*

\# *kaṇ* # *u* [2.25] → # *kaṇṇ* # *u*

\# *kal* # *u* [2.25] → # *kall* # *u*

\# *col & a: & mal* [4.10.1] → # *coll & a: & mal*

\# *kaḷ* # *u* [2.25] → # *kaḷḷ* # *u*

\# *ov & oru* [3.4.2.1] → # *ovv & oru*

\# *kay* # *i* [2.27] → # *kayy* # *i*

\# *ay & a:yaram* [3.4.2.1] → # *ayy & a:yaram*

2.29. $\begin{Bmatrix} l \\ y \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset \,/\, — \,\&\, v$

ka:l & va:ci [7.3.1] → *ka: & va:ci*

arey & va:ci [7.3.1] → *are & va:ci*

naney & vu [4.18.1.1] → *nane & vu*

2.30. $u \rightarrow i \,/\, \begin{Bmatrix} i \\ y \end{Bmatrix} \,\&\, kk — \#$

tampi & kku # [2.25] → *tampi & kki #*

na:y & kku # [2.25] → *na:y & kki #*

2.31. $\begin{Bmatrix} l \\ ḷ \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset \,/\, \& \,W\, a\, (:)\, (\&) — \#$

mak & aḷ # [3.2.3.2.1] → *mak & a #*

a & vaḷ # [3.2.3.2.6] → *a & va #*

na: & mpaḷ # [3.2.4.3] → *na: & mpa #*

a & viyaḷ # [3.2.3.5] → *a & viya #*

a & tumkaḷ # [3.2.3.4.1] → *a & tumka #*

ce:ṭ & arumkaḷ # [3.2.3.8.3] → *ce:ṭ & arumka #*

ca:ṇ & a:rumkaḷ # [3.2.3.8.5] → *ca:ṇ & a:rumka #*

mantiri & ma:rumkaḷ # [3.2.3.8.7]
→ *mantiri & ma:rumka #*

mo & ṇṭ & a: & ḷ # [2.24] → *mo & ṇṭ & a: & Ø #*

aḷu & t & a:l # [4.13.2] → *aḷu & t & a: #*

coll & a: & mal # [2.28] → *coll & a: & ma #*

2.32. $a \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} o \\ e \end{matrix} \right\} / - \left\{ \begin{matrix} m\ \# \\ \# \end{matrix} \right\}$

maram # → *marom* #

a:yaram # → *a:yarom* #

pa:vam # → *pa:vom* #

mak & *a* # [2.31] → *mak* & *e* #

a & *viya* # [2.31] → *a* & *viye* #

ce:ḷ & *arumka* # [2.31] → *ce:ḷ* & *arumke* #

coll & *a:* & *ma* # [2.31] → *coll* & *a:* & *me* #

2.33. $\begin{bmatrix} m \\ y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} n \\ \emptyset \end{bmatrix} / - \#$

marom # [2.32] → *maron* #

a:yarom # [2.32] → *a:yaron* #

oḷey # → *oḷe* #

karey # → *kare* #

pacu & *n* & *taḷey* # [2.18] → *pacu* & *n* & *taḷe* #

pa:vom # [2.32] → *pa:von* #

3 NOUNS

Nouns are those which can take or are capable of taking case suffixes. The stems of the participial and verbal nouns take tense suffixes and hence they are treated under verbs.

3.1. Stem Classification[1]

All the noun stems of this dialect can be classified into two types viz., 1. Simple stems and 2. Derived stems.

3.1.1. SIMPLE STEMS

All those stems which are monomorphemic and inherent are called simple stems. Simple stems are classified into two types viz., 1. Simple human noun stems [SHN] and 2. Simple non-human noun stems [SNHN].

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1. See Dr. S. Agesthialingom & Dr. S. V. Shanmugam, *The Language of Tamil Inscriptions* (1250-1350 *A. D.*) pp. 97–104.

3.1.1.1. *Simple human noun stems [SHN]*

Simple human noun stems are further sub-classified on the basis of the epicene plural suffixes they take.

3.1.1.1.1. *SHN_1*

All those stems which can take the epicene plural suffix *-mkaḷ* [3.2.3.8.10] belong to this class.

a:mpḷe	'male'
a:ḷ-	'person'
pompḷe	'female'
poṇ-	'female'
tamkacci	'younger sister' etc.

3.1.1.1.2. *SHN_2*

All those stems which can take the epicene plural suffix *-ma:r* [3.2.3.8.6] belong to this class.

akka:	'elder sister'
amma:	'mother'
tampi	'younger brother'
mantiri	'minister'
ra:ja:	'king' etc.

3.1.1.2. *Simple non-human noun stems [SNHN]*

Simple non-human noun stems are further sub-divided into two types on the basis of the neuter plural suffixes they take.

3.1.1.2.1. *SNHN*$_1$

All those stems which can take the neuter plural suffix -*kaḷ* [3.2.3.4.2] belong to this class.

paḷam	'fruit'
cimkam	'lion'
koḷam	'tank'
maram	'tree' etc.

3.1.1.2.2. *SNHN*$_2$

All those stems which can take the neuter plural suffix -*mkaḷ* [3.2.3.4.3] belong to this class.

a:ṭ-	'goat'
o:ṭ-	'tile'
u:ṭ-	'house'
u:r-	'village'
puli	'tiger'
pu:v-	'flower'
taṭi	'stick'
ceṭi	'plant'
koṭi	'creeper'
ma:ṭ-	'cow'
valav-	'village' etc.

3.1.2. DERIVED STEMS

Derived stems are those which can take gender-number suffixes, number suffixes or common human noun suffixes.

3.1.2.1. *DGN*

All those stems which can take gender-number suffixes belong to this class and they are classified on the basis of the masculine singular suffixes they take. Each main class is further sub-classified on the basis of the feminine and epicene plural suffixes they take.

3.1.2.1.1. DGN_1

Those stems which take masculine singular suffix *-an* [3.2.3.1.1] belong to this class.

Ex. *mak-an* 'son'

3.1.2.1.1.1. $DGN_{1\cdot 1}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-aḷ* [3.2.3.2.1].

mak- 'son/daughter'

marumak- 'son-in-law/daughter-in-law'

3.1.2.1.1.2. $DGN_{1\cdot 2}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-i* [3.2.3.2.2] and epicene plural suffix *-ar* [3.2.3.8.2].

truṭ- 'steal'

cevṭ- 'deaf'

kuruṭ- 'blind'

mavaraic- 'king/queen'

3.1.2.1.1.3. $DGN_{1 \cdot 3}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-i* [3.2.3.2.2].

orutt-	'one'
pa:ṭṭ-	'grand-father/grand-mother'
koḷunt-	'sprout'
ku:n-	'hump'
ma:m-	'uncle/aunt'

3.1.2.1.1.4. $DGN_{1 \cdot 4}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-tti* [3.2.3.2.3] and epicene plural suffix *-ar* [3.2.3.8.2].

eṭay-	'the herdsman caste'
paray-	'the drummer caste'
koca-	'the potterman caste'
kora-	'the korava caste'

3.1.2.1.1.5. $DGN_{1 \cdot 5}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-tti* [3.2.3.2.3].

u:may-	'dumb'
pe:r-	'name'

3.1.2.1.1.6. $DGN_{1 \cdot 6}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-acci* [3.2.3.2.4] and epicene plural snffix *-ar* [3.2.3.8.2].

oṭṭ-	'the digger caste'
po:y-	,,
tacc-	'the carpenter caste'
tomp-	'the tompar caste'
tulukk-	'the muslim caste'
ce:ṭ-	'the weaver caste'
kamma:l-	'the smith caste'
kavaṇṭ-	'the gounder caste'
kott-	'the digger caste'
koll-	'work in the iron'
kurump-	'the kurumba caste'
na:ṭ-	'plain'
na:cu-	'the barber caste'
na:ykk-	'the naydu caste'
ve:ṭṭu-	'the hunter caste'

3.1.2.1.1.7. $DGN_{1.7}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-acci* [3.2.3.2.4].

pitt-	'mad'
ke:ṇ-	,,

3.1.2.1.2. DGN_2

Those stems which take masculine singular suffix *-a:n* [3.2.3.1.2] belong to this class.

Ex. *macc-a:n* 'brother-in-law'

3.1.2.1.2.1. $DGN_{2\cdot1}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-a:tti* [3.2.3.2.5] and epicene plural suffix *-a:r* [3.2.3.8.4].

pa:pp-	'the brahmin caste'
taṭṭ-	'to hammer out'
ca:ṇ-	'the sanar caste'
na:ṭ-	'the nadar caste'
vaṇ-	'wash'

3.1.2.1.2.2. $DGN_{2\cdot2}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-i* [3.2.3.2.2].

macc- 'brother-in-law / sister-in-law'

3.1.2.1.3 DGN_3

Those stems which take masculine singular suffix *-van* [3 2.3 1.3] belong to this class.

Ex. *keḷa-van* 'old man'

3.1.2.1.3.1 $DGN_{3\cdot1}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-vi* [3.2.3.2.7].

keḷa- 'old'

3.1.2.1.3.2 $DGN_{3\cdot2}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-vaḷ* [3.2.3.2.6], epicene plural suffix *-vamkaḷ* [3.2.3.8.1], neuter

singular suffix *-t* [3.2.3.3] and neuter plural suffix *-tumkaḷ* [3.2.3.4.1].

a-	'that'
i-	'this'
e-	'which'

3.1.2.1.4 DGN_4

Those stems which take masculine singular suffix -Ø [3.2.3.1.4] belong to this class.

Ex. *to:ṭṭi-Ø* → *to:ṭṭi* 'scavenger'

3.1.2.1.4.1 $DGN_{4.1}$

Those stems which take feminine singular suffix *-tt* [3.2.3.2.3] and epicene plural suffix *-mkaḷ* [3.2.3.8.10].

a:ca:ri	'the goldsmith caste'
paḷḷi	'name of a caste'
pu:ca:ri	'priest'
pu:ca:li	,,
to:ṭṭi	'the scavenger caste'
ceṭṭi	'the chettiar caste'
cakkili	'the cobbler caste'
malaya:ḷi	'the gounder caste'
moṇṭi	'lame'
noṇṭi	,,
va:tti	'teacher'

3.1.2.1.5. DGN_6

Those stems which take the epicene plural suffix *-r* [3.2.3.8.8] belong to this class.

ella:....um	'all'
pala-	'many'
cela-	'few'

3.1.2.2.

All those stems which can take the number suffixe belong to this class. These stems denote the first, second and reflexive pronouns.

ta:-	'oneself'
ni:-	'you'
na:-	'I'

3.1.2.3.

All those stems which can take common human noun suffix and possessive suffix belong to this class.

3.1.2.3.1.

Those stems which take common human noun suffix *-i* [3.2.1].

pa:vam	'sin'
tevam	'penance'
tro:kam	'harm'
karvam	'pride'

vevaca:yam	'agriculture'
ve:va:rani	'business'
vro:tam	'enmity'

3.1.2.3.2.

All those stems which take the possessive suffix *-ca:li* [3.2 2].

palam	'strength'
putti	'cleverness'
takiriyam	'boldness' etc.

3.2. Derivative Suffixes

3.2.1. COMMON HUMAN NOUN SUFFIX

{*-i*}

~ *-i*

~ *-i* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.3.1

Ex. *pa:vam-i* [3.4.2.2] → *pa:vi* 'sinner'

tevam-i [3.4.2.2] → *tevaci* 'saint'

ve:va:ram -i [3.4.2.2] → *ve:va:ri* 'merchant'

3.2.2. POSSESSIVE SUFFIX

{*-cal:*}

~ *-ca:li*

~ *-ca:li* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.3.2.

Ex. *putti-ca li* 'clever person'

palam-ca:li [3.4.2.2] → *palaca:li* 'strengthy person'

3.2.3. GENDER–NUMBER SUFFIXES

St.

3.2.3.1. *Masculine Singular*

{*-an*}

∞ *-an*, ∞ *-a:n*, ∞ *-van*, ∞ *-Ø*

3.2.3.1.1. ∞ *-an* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.1.

Ex. *mak-an* 'son'

koca-an [2.21] → *kocavan* 'potter'

na:ṭ-an 'man of the plains'

aṇṇ-an 'elder brother'

pe:r-an 'grandson'

kora-an [2.21] → *koravan* 'male of korava caste'

3.2.3.1.2. ∞ *-a:n* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.2.

Ex. *na:ṭ-a:n* 'male of nadar caste'

macc-a:n 'brother-in-law'

3.2.3.1.3. ∞ *-van* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.

Ex. *keḷa-van* 'old man'

a-van 'that-he'

3.2.3.1.4. ∞ *-Ø* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.4.

Ex. *a:ca:ri-Ø* → *a:ca:ri* 'goldsmith'

ceṭṭi-Ø → *ceṭṭi* 'male of chettiar caste'

3.2.3.2. *Feminine Singular*

{-*aḷ*}

∞ -*aḷ*, ∞ -*i*, ∞ -*tti*, ∞ -*acci*, ∞ -*a:tti*, ∞ -*vaḷ*, ∞ -*vi*

3.2.3.2.1. ∞ -*aḷ* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.1.1.

Ex. *mak-aḷ* [2.31, 32] → *make* 'daughter'

3.2.3.2.2 ∞ -*i* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.1.2, 3.1.2.1.1.3 and 3.1.2.1.2.2.

Ex. *pa:ṭṭ-i* 'grand-mother'

macc-i 'sister-in-law'

truṭ-i 'thief' (fem.)

3.2.3.2.3. ∞ -*tti* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.1.4, 3.1.2.1.1.5 and 3.1.2.1.4.1.

Ex. *paṙay-tti* [2.10, 24] → *paracci* 'woman of parayar caste'

pe:r-tti [2.24] → *pe:tti* 'grand daughter'

a:ca:ri-tti [2.10] → *a:ca:ricci* 'woman of goldsmith caste'

3.2.3.2.4. ∞ -*acci* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.1.6 and 3.1.2.1.1.7.

Ex. *kavaṇṭ-acci* 'woman of gounder caste'

na:ṭ-acci 'woman of the plains'

3.2.3.2.5 ∞ *-a:tti* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.2.1.

Ex. *vaṇ-a:tti* [2.28] → *vaṇṇa:tti* 'woman of washerman caste'

na:ṭ-a:tti 'woman of nadar caste'

3.2.3.2.6. ∞ *-vaḷ* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.2.

Ex. *a-vaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *ave* 'that-she'

i-vaḷ [2.31, 32] → *ive* 'this-she'

3.2.3.2.7. ∞ *-vi* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.1.

Ex. *keḷa-vi* 'old woman'

3.2.3.3. *Neuter Singular*

{-*t*}

~ *-t*

~ *-t* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.2.

Ex. *a-t* [2.25] → *-atu* 'that-it'

i-t-e 'this-it' (Acc.)

3.2.3.4. *Neuter Plural*

{-*kaḷ*}

∞ *-tumkaḷ*, ∞ *-kaḷ*, ∞ *-mkaḷ*

3.2.3.4.1. ∞ *-tumkaḷ* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.2.

Ex. *a-tumkaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *atumke* 'those-they' (neu.)

i-tumkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *itumke* 'these-they' (neu.)

3.2.3.4.2. ∞ *-kaḷ* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.1.2.1.

Ex. *maram-kaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *maramke* 'trees'
paḷam-kaḷ [2.31, 32] → *paḷamke* 'fruits'

3.2.3.4.3. ∞ *-mkaḷ* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ceṭi-mkaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *ceṭimke* 'plants'
u:ṭ-mkaḷ [2.25, 31, 32] → *u:ṭumke* 'houses'
u:r-mkaḷ [2.25, 31, 32] → *u:rumke* 'villages'

3.2.3.5. *Honorific Singular*

{*-viyaḷ*}

∼ *-viyaḷ*

∼ *-viyaḷ* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.2.

Ex. *a-viyaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *aviye* 'that-he/she' (hon.)
i-viyaḷ [2.31, 32] → *iviye* 'this-he/she' (hon.)

3.2.3.6. *Masculine Honorific Singular*

{*-var*}

∼ *-var*

∼ *-var* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.2.

Ex. *a-var* [2.25] → *avaru* 'that-he' (hon.)
i-var [2.25] → *ivaru* 'this-he' (hon.)

3.2.3.7. *Non-neuter*

{*-r*}

∼ *-r*

~ *-r* Occurs after the stem *ya:-* [3.4.1.4].

Ex. *ya:-r* [2.25] → *ya:ru* 'who'

3.2.3.8. *Epicene Plural*

St. - [G. N.] -

{*-ar*}

∞ *-vamkaḷ*, ∞ *-ar*, ~ *-arumkaḷ*, ∞ *-a:r*, ~ *-a:rumkaḷ*, ∞ *-ma:r*, ~ *-ma:rumkaḷ*, ∞ *-r*, ∞ *-vaḷ*, ∞ *-mkaḷ*

3.2.3.8.1. ∞ *-vamkaḷ* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.2.

Ex. *a-vamkaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *avamke* 'those-they' (hum.)
i-vamkaḷ-e 'these-they' (hum.) (Acc.)

3.2.3.8.2. ∞ *-ar* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.1.2, 3.1.2.1.1.4 and 3.1.2.1.1.6, and it is in free variation with ~ *-arumkaḷ*.

Ex. *paray-ar* [2.25] → *parayaru*
'persons of drummer caste'

kurump-ar [2.25] → *kurumparu*
'persons of vellala caste'

3.2.3.8.3. ~ *-arumkaḷ*

Ex. *kavaṇṭ-arumkaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *kavaṇṭarumke*
'persons of gounder caste'

ce:ṭ-arumkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *ce:ṭarumke*
'persons of weaver caste'

3.2.3.8.4. ∞ *-a:r* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.2.1 and it is in free variation with ~ *-a:rumkaḷ*.

Ex. *na:ṭ-a:r* [2.25] → *na:ṭa:ru*
'persons of nadar caste'

pa:pp-a:r [2.25] → *pa:ppa:ru*
'persons of brahmin caste'

3.2.3.8.5. ~ *-a:rumkaḷ*

Ex. *ca:ṇ-a:rumkaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *ca:ṇa:rumke*
'persons of sanar caste'

taṭṭ-a:rumkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *taṭṭa:rumke*
'persons of smith caste'

3.2.3.8.6. ∞ *-ma:r* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.1.1.2 and after G. N. suffixes, and it is in free variation with ~ *-ma:rumkaḷ*.

Ex. *mantiri-ma:r* [2.25] → *mantirima:ru* 'ministers'

tampi-ma:r [2.25] → *tampima:ru* 'younger brothers'

aṇṇ-an-ma:r [2.12, 23] → *aṇṇama:ru*
'elder brothers'

3.2.3.8.7. ~ *-ma:rumkaḷ*

Ex. *mantiri-ma:rumkaḷ* [2.31, 32]
→ *mantirima:rumke* 'ministers'

3.2.3.8.8. ∞ *-r* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.5.

Ex. *ella:-r-um* [2.33] → *ella:run* 'all persons'

pala-r-um [2.33] → *palarun* 'many persons'

3.2.3.8.9. ∞ *-vaḷ* Occurs after the stems of 3.1.2.1.3.2 which follow G. N. suffixes.

Ex. *a-van-vaḷ* [2.25, 31, 32] → *avanuve* 'those-they' (hum.) (mas.)

i-vaḷ-vaḷ [2.25, 31, 32] → *ivaḷuve* 'these-they' (hum.) (fem.)

3.2.3.8.10. ∞ *-mkaḷ* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *a:ḷ-mkaḷ* [2.25, 31, 32] → *a:ḷumke* 'persons'

poṉ-mkaḷ [2.25, 28, 31, 32] → *poṉṉumke* 'ladies'

a:ca:ri-∅-mkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *a:ca:rimke* 'goldsmiths'

ve:va:ram-i-mkaḷ [3.4.2.2 & 2.31, 32] → *ve:va:rimke* 'merchants'

3.2.4. NUMBER SUFFIXES

In this dialect of Tamil, the first, second and reflexive pronouns distinguish only number. Number suffixes are added to the stems of the first, second and reflexive pronouns.

3.2.4.1. *Singular*

{-*n*}

∞ -*n*, ∞ -∅

3.2.4.1.1. ∞ -∅ Occurs after the first person stem *e:-* [3.4.1.1.1], and second person stems *ni:-* [3.4.1.2.3] and *u:-* [3.4.1.2.1].

Ex. *e:-Ø-kk* [2.25] → *e:kku* 'to me'

ni:-Ø → *ni:* 'you' (sg.)

u:-Ø-kk [2.25] → *u:kku* 'to you' (sg.)

3.2.4.1.2. ∞ *-n* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *na:-n* 'I'

e-n-e [2.28] → *anne* 'me'

u-n-a:le [2.28] → *unna:le* 'by you' (sg.)

ta:-n 'oneself'

3.2.4.2. *Plural*[2]

{*-mkaḷ*}

∼ *-mkaḷ*

∼ *-mkaḷ*

Ex. *ni:-mkaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *ni:mke* 'you' (pl.)

u-mkaḷ-kk [2.25] → *umkaḷukku* 'to you' (pl.)

ta:-mkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *ta:mke* 'themselves'

3.2.4.3. *Inclusive Plural*

{*-mpaḷ*}

∼ *-mpaḷ*

∼ *-mpaḷ* Occurs after the first person stems *na:-* [3.4.1.1.4] and *na-* [3.4.1.1.3].

---

2. This suffix is also used to represent the honorific singular meaning in the second person.

Ex. *na:-mpaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *na:mpe* 'we' (incl.)

na-mpaḷ-kk [2.25] → *nampaḷukku* 'to us' (incl.)

3.2.4.4. *Exclusive Plural*

{*-mkaḷ*}

~ *-mkaḷ*

~ *-mkaḷ* Occurs after the first person stems *na:-* [3.4.1.1.4] and *e-* [3.4.1.1.2].

Ex. *na:-mkaḷ* [2.31, 32] → *na:mke* 'we' (excl.)

e-mkaḷ-a:le 'by us' (excl.)

3.3. Case

3.3.1. INFLEXIONAL INCREMENTS

{*-t-*}

∞ *-an-*, ∞ *-t-*

3.3.1.1. ∞ *-an-* Occurs after the neuter singular suffix *-t* [3.2.3.3] and before the instrumental case suffix *-a:le* [3.3.2.2].

Ex. *a-t-an-a:le* 'by that-it'

i-t-an-a:le 'by this-it'

3.3.1.2. ∞ *-t-* Occurs after the stems ending in *-m* which is not preceded by #(C)V; after stems

ending in *-ṭ* or *R*[3] and after numeral stems *nu:R-* and *a:yaram* and before case suffixes.

Ex. *paḷam-t-e* [2.18] → *paḷatte* 'fruit' (Acc.)

ma:ṭ-t-kk [2.7, 25] → *ma:ṭṭukku* 'to the cow'

keṇaR-t-le [2.23] → *keṇattle* 'in the well'

nu:R-t-oṇṇ [2.23, 25] → *nu:ttoṇṇu* 'hundred and one'

a:yaram-t-eṭṭ [2.18, 25] → *a:yaratteṭṭu* 'thousand and eight'

3.3.2. CASE SUFFIXES

Cases are eight in number.

3.3.2.1. *Accusative*

{*-e*}

~ *-e*

~ *-e*

Ex. *e-n-e* [2.28] → *enne* 'me'

kaṇ-e [2.28] → *kaṇṇe* 'eye' (Acc.)

maram-t-e [2.18] → *maratte* 'tree' (Acc.)

ma:ṭ-t-e [2.7] → *ma:ṭṭe* 'cow' (Acc.)

keṇaR-t-e [2.23] → *keṇatte* 'well' (Acc.)

aṇṇ-an-e 'elder brother' (Acc.)

3. Here /*R*/ is set up as a morpho-phoneme, for the realisation of which see the section on Sandhi [2.23]. Also see Dr. S. Agesthialingom, "Systematic Phonemics" *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute*, 1970.

3.3.2.2. *Instrumental*

{*-a:le*}

∼ *-a:le*

∼ *-a:le*

Ex. *e-mkaḷ-a:le* 'by us'

kal-a:le [2 28] → *kalla:le* 'by the stone'

katti-a:le [2.20] → *kattiya:le* 'by the knife'

a-t-an-a:le 'by that-it'

maram-t-a:le [2.18] → *maratta:le* 'by wood'

appa:-a:le [2.21] → *appa:va:le* 'by father'

3.3.2.3. *Sociative*

{*-o:ṭe*}

∞ *-o:ṭe*, ∞ *-ku:ṭe*

∞ *-ku:ṭe* Occurs after human nouns and it is in free variation with ∞ *-o:ṭe*.

Ex. *komkan-ku:ṭe* [2.17] → *komkamku:ṭe* 'with Kongan'

komkan-o:ṭe "

e-mkaḷ-ku:ṭe [2.31, 32] → *emke ku:ṭe* 'with us'

e-mkaḷ-o:ṭe "

∞ *-o:ṭe* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ma:ṭ-t-o:ṭe* [2.7] → *ma:ṭṭo:ṭe* 'with the cow'

katti-o:ṭe [2.20] → *kattiyo:ṭe* 'with the knife'

3.3.2.4. *Dative*

{*-kk*}

∼ *-kk*

∼ *-kk*

Ex. *e:-∅-kk* [2.25] → *e:kku* 'to me'

u:ṭ-t-kk [2.7, 25] → *u:ṭṭukku* 'to the house'

tampi-kk [2.25, 30] → *tampikki* 'to younger brother'

ta-n-kk [2.22, 25] → *tanakku* 'to oneself'

kaṇ-kk [2.25, 28] → *kaṇṇukku* 'to the eye'

ka:pp-kk [2.25] → *ka:ppukku* 'to the bangle'

3.3.2.5. *Ablative*

{*-lenṭ*}

∞ *-aṇṭenṭ*, ∼ *-kiṭṭenṭ*, ∞ *-lenṭ*, ∞ *-nṭ*

∞ *-aṇṭenṭ* Occurs after human nouns and it is in free variation with ∼ *-kiṭṭenṭ*.

Ex. *komkan-aṇṭenṭ* [2.25] → *komkananṭenṭu* 'from Kongan'

e-n-aṇṭenṭ [2.25, 28] → *ennaṇṭenṭu* 'from me'

∼ *-kiṭṭenṭ*

Ex. *a-van-kiṭṭenṭ* [2.17, 25] → *avamkiṭṭenṭu* 'from him'

komkan-kiṭṭenṭ [2.17, 25] → *komkamkiṭṭenṭu* 'from Kongan'

∞ *-nt* Occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative adverbs of place.

Ex. *anje-nt* [2.25] → *anjentu* 'from there'
enje-nt [2.25] → *enjentu* 'from where'
inje-nt [2.25] → *injentu* 'from here'

∞ *-lent* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *u:ṭ-t-lent* [2.7, 25]
→ *u:ṭṭlentu* 'from the house'
u:r-lent [2.25] → *u:rlentu* 'from the village'
paṭṭi-lent [2.20, 25]
→ *paṭṭiylentu* 'from the cattle shed'
pay-lent [2.25] → *paylentu* 'from the hand bag'

3.3.2.6. *Genitive*

{*-o:ṭe*}

∞ *-u*, ∞ *-o:ṭe*

∞ *-u* Occurs after singular suffix *-n* [3.2.4.1.2] when it is preceded by the first person stem *e-* [3.4.1.1.2] and the second person stem *u-* [3.4.1.2.2].

Ex. *e-n-u* [2.28] → *ennu* 'my'
u-n-u [2.28] → *unnu* 'your' (sg.)

∞ *-o:ṭe* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *komkan-o:ṭe* 'Kongan's'

a-van-o:ṭe 'his'

e-mkaḷ-o:ṭe 'our' (excl.)

a-t-o:ṭe 'its'

3.3.2.7. *Locative*

{*-le*}

∞ *-aṇṭe*, ~ *-kiṭṭe*, ∞ *-le*

∞ *-aṇṭe* Occurs after human nouns and it is in free variation with ~ *-kiṭṭe*.

Ex. *u-n-aṇṭe* [2.28] → *unnaṇṭe* 'with you' (sg.)

komkan-aṇṭe 'with Kongan'

a-van-aṇṭe 'with him'

~ *-kiṭṭe*

Ex. *e-n-kiṭṭe* [2.17] → *emkiṭṭe* 'with me'

a-vamkaḷ-kiṭṭe [2.31, 32] → *avamke kiṭṭe* 'with them' (hum.)

komkan-kiṭṭe [2.17] → *komkamkiṭṭe* 'with Kongan'

∞ *-le* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *maram-t-le* [2.18] → *marattle* 'on the tree'

a-t-le [2.25] → *atule* 'in that'

vaḷi-le [2.20] → *vaḷiyle* 'on the way'

u:r-le 'in the village'

3.3.2.8. *Purposive*

{*-kka:ke*}

~ *-kka:ke*

~ *-kka:ke*

Ex. *e:-Ø-kka:ke* → *e:kka:ke* 'for my sake'

e-mkaḷ-kka:ke [2.25] → *emkaḷukka:ke* 'for our sake'

u:ṭ-t-kka:ke [2.7, 25] → *u:ṭṭukka:ke* 'for the house'

kaḷ-kka:ke [2.25, 28] → *kaḷḷukka:ke* 'for the toddy'

a-t-kka:ke [2.25] → *atukka:ke* 'for that'

3.4. Stem Alternants

3.4.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

3.4.1.1. *First Person*

{*na:-*}

∞ *e:-*, ∞ *e-*, ∞ *na-*, ∞ *na:-*

3.4.1.1.1. ∞ *e:-* Occurs before singular suffix -Ø [3.2.4.1.1] followed by the dative case suffix *-kk* [3.3.2.4] and the purposive case suffix *-kka:ke* [3.3.2.8].

Ex. *e:-Ø-kk* [2.25] → *e:kku* 'to me'

e:-Ø-kka:ke → *e:kka:ke* 'for my sake'

3.4.1.1.2. ∞ *e-* Occurs before number suffixes *-n* [3.2.4.1.2] and *-mkaḷ* [3.2.4.2] followed by case suffixes.

Ex. *e-n-e* [2.28] → *enne* 'me'

e-mkaḷ-a:le 'by us' (excl.)

3.4.1.1.3. ∞ *na-* Occurs before the inclusive plural suffix *-mpaḷ* [3.2.4.3] followed by case suffixes.

Ex. *na-mpaḷ-a:le* 'by us'

na-mpaḷ-kk [2.25] → *nampaḷukku* 'to us' (incl.)

3.4.1.1.4. ∞ *na:-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *na:-n* 'I'

na:-mkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *na:mke* 'we' (excl.)

na:-mpaḷ [2.31, 32] → *na:mpe* 'we' (incl.)

3.4.1.2. *Second Person*

{*ni:-*}

∞ *u:-*, ∞ *u-*, ∞ *ni:-*

3.4.1.2.1. ∞ *u:-* Occurs before singular suffix -∅ [3.2.4.1.1] followed by the dative case suffix *-kk* [3.3.2.4] and the purposive case suffix *-kka:ke* [3.3.2.8].

Ex. *u:-∅-kk* [2.25] → *u:kku* 'to you' (sg.)

u:-∅-kka:ke → *u:kka:ke* 'for your (sg.) sake'

3.4.1.2.2. ∞ *u-* Occurs before number suffixes *-n* [3.2.4.1.2] and *-mkaḷ* [3.2.4.2] followed by case suffixes.

Ex. *u-n-e* [2.28] → *unne* 'you' (sg.) (Acc.)

u-mkaḷ-a:le 'by you' (sg.)

3.4.1.2.3 ∞ *ni:-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ni:-Ø* → *ni:* 'you' (sg.)

ni:-mkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *ni:mke* 'you' (pl.)

3.4.1.3. *Demonstrative Pronoun*[4]

3.4.1.3.1. *Distant demonstrative*

{*a-*}

∼ *a-*

∼ *a-*

Ex. *a-van* 'that-he'

a-vaḷ [2.31, 32] → *ave* 'that-she'

a-t [2.25] → *atu* 'that-it'

3.4.1.3.2. *Proximate demonstrative*

{*i-*}

∼ *i-*

Ex. *i-van* 'this-he'

i-vaḷ [2.31, 32] → *ive* 'this-she'

i-t [2.25] → *itu* 'this-it'

---

4. Here the demonstrative pronouns are used as third person pronouns.

3.4.1.4. *Interrogative Pronoun*

{*ya:-*}

~ *ya:-*, ~ *e-*

~ *ya:-* Occurs before *-r* [3.2.3.7].

Ex. *ya:-r* [2.25] → *ya:ru* 'who'

~ *e-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *e-van* 'who' (mas.)

e-vaḷ [2.31, 32] → *eve* 'who' (fem.)

e-t [2.25] → *etu* 'which'

3.4.1.5. *Reflexive Pronoun*[5]

{*ta:-*}

∞ *ta-*, ∞ *ta:-*

∞ *ta-* Occurs before number suffixes *-n* [3.2.4.1.2] and *-mkaḷ* [3.2.4.2] followed by case suffixes.

Ex. *ta-n-kk* [2.22, 25] → *tanakku* 'to oneself'

ta-mkaḷ-a:le 'by themselves'

∞ *ta:-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ta:-n* 'oneself'

---

5. Here what we consider as reflexive pronouns now were treated as third person pronouns in old Tamil. See Dr. S. Agesthialingom, "Description of the language of Patirrup-pattu" (Unpublished Ph. D. thesis submitted to the Kerala University, 1961.).

3.4.2. SIMPLE STEMS

3.4.2.1. *Numeral Stems*

{*oṉṉ-*} 'one'

~ *or-*, ~ *oru-*, ∞ *orutt-*, ∞ *ov-*, ∞ *oṉṉ-*

~ *or-* Occurs before close juncture /+/.

Ex. *or* + *a:ḷ* [2.25] → *ora:ḷu* 'one person'

~ *oru-* Occurs before open juncture.

Ex. *oru-maram* [2.32, 33] → *oru maron* 'one tree'

∞ *orutt-* Occurs before G. N. suffixes *-an* [3.2.3.1] and *-i* [3.2.3.2].

Ex. *orutt-an* 'one man'

orutt-i 'one woman'

∞ *ov-* Occurs before *oru-*.

Ex. *ov-oru* [2.28] → *ovvoru* 'each (one)'

∞ *oṉṉ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *patin-oṉṉ* [2.25] → *patinoṉṉu* 'eleven'

oṉṉ- [2.25] → *oṉṉu* 'one'

{*reṇḍ-*} 'two'

~ *ira-*, ~ *era-*, ~ *reṇḍ-*

~ *ira-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with *p*.

Ex. *ira* + *pat* [2.25, 26] → *iravatu* 'twenty'

~ *era-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with *n*.

Ex. *era+nu:R* [2.23, 25] → *eranu:ru* 'two hundred'

~ *reṇṭ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *reṇṭ-a:yaram* [2.32, 33] → *reṇṭa:yaron* 'two thousand'

pan-reṇṭ [2.19, 25] → *panneṇṭu* 'twelve'

{*mu:ṇ-*} 'three'

~ *mu*C-, ~ *mu:-*, ~ *mu:ṇ-*

~ *mu*C- Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with consonants.

Ex. *mu*C+*pat* [2.4, 25] → *muppatu* 'thirty'

*mu*C+*nu:R* [2.4, 23, 25] → *munnu:ru* 'three hundred'

~ *mu:-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with vowels.

Ex. *mu:+a:yaram* [2.21, 32, 33] → *mu:va:yaron* 'three thousand'

~ *mu:ṇ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *patin-mu:ṇ* [2.12, 25] → *patimu:ṇu* 'thirteen'

mu:ṇ- [2.25] → *mu:ṇu* 'three'

{*na:l-*} 'four'

~ *na:*C-, ~ *na:-*, ~ *na:l-*

~ *na:C-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with *p*.

Ex. *na:C+pat* [2.4, 25] → *na:ppatu* 'forty'

~ *na:-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with *n*.

Ex. *na:+nu:R* [2.23, 25] → *na:nu:ru* 'four hundred'

~ *na:l-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *na:l-* [2.25] → *na:lu* 'four'

patin-na:l [2.12, 25] → *patina:lu* 'fourteen'

{*anj-*} 'five'

~ *aym-*, ~ *ay-*, ~ *anj-*

~ *aym-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with *p*.

Ex. *aym+pat* [2.25] → *aympatu* 'fifty'

~ *ay-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with vowels.

Ex. *ay+a:yaram* [2.28, 32, 33] → *ayya:yaron* 'five thousand'

~ *anj-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *patin-anj* [2.25] → *patinanju* 'fifteen'

anj- [2.25] → *anju* 'five'

{*a:r-*} 'six'

~ *aru-*, ~ *a:r-*

~ *aru-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with *p*.

Ex. *aru+ pat* [2.25, 26] → *aruvatu* 'sixty'

~ *a:r-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *a:r-nu:R* [2.23, 25] → *a:rnu:ru* 'six hundred'

patin-a:r [2.25] → *patina:ru* 'sixteen'

{*e:ḷ-*} 'seven'

~ *eḷu-*, ~ *e:ḷ-*

~ *eḷu-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with consonants.

Ex. *eḷu+pat* [2.25, 26] → *eḷuvatu* 'seventy'

eḷu+nu:R [2.23, 25] → *eḷunu:ru* 'seven hundred'

~ *e:ḷ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *e:ḷ-a:yaram* [2.32, 33] → *e:ḷa:yaron* 'seven thousand'

patin-e:ḷ [2.25] → *patine:ḷu* 'seventeen'

e:ḷ- [2.25] → *e:ḷu* 'seven'

{*eṭṭ-*} 'eight'

~ *eṇ-*, ~ *eṭṭ-*

~ *eṇ-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words beginning with consonants.

Ex. *eṇ* + *pat* [2.17, 25] → *empatu* 'eighty'

eṇ + *nu:R* [2.16, 23, 25]
→ *eṇṇu:ru* 'eight hundred'

~ *eṭṭ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *eṭṭ-a:yaram* [2.32, 33]
→ *eṭṭa:yaron* 'eight thousand'

patin-eṭṭ [2.25] → *patineṭṭu* 'eighteen'

eṭṭ- [2.25] → *eṭṭu* 'eight'

{*ompat-*} 'nine'

~ *toḷ-*, ~ *ompat-*

~ *toḷ-* Occurs before close juncture /+/ and words denoting 'ten' and 'hundred'.

Ex. *toḷ* + *nu:R* [2.15, 16, 23, 25]
→ *toṇṇu:ru* 'ninety'

toḷ + *a:yaram* [2.28, 32, 33]
→ *toḷḷa:yaron* 'nine hundred'

~ *ompat-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *patt-ompat* [2.25] → *pattompatu* 'nineteen'

ompat- [2.25] → *ompatu* 'nine'

{ *patt-* } 'ten'

∞ *patin-*, ∞ *pan-*, ∞ *nu:R-*, ∞ *pat-*, ∞ *patt-*

∞*patin-* Occurs as adjective base before numerals 'one', and 'three' to 'eight'.

Ex. *patin-oṇṇ* [2.25] → *patinoṇṇu* 'eleven'

patin-mu:ṇ [2.12, 25] → *patimu:ṇu* 'thirteen'

patin-eṭṭ [2.25] → *patineṭṭu* 'eighteen'

∞*pan-* Occurs before *reṇṭ-*.

Ex. *pan-reṇṭ* [2.19, 25] → *panneṇṭu* 'twelve'

∞*nu:R-* Occurs after *toḷ-*.

Ex. *toḷ* + *nu:R* [2.15, 16, 23, 25] → *toṇṇu:ru* 'ninety'

∞*pat-* Occurs after the numeral adjective bases denoting 'two' to 'eight'.

Ex. *ira* + *pat* [2.25, 26] → *iravatu* 'twenty'

*na:*C + *pat* [2.4, 25] → *na:ppatu* 'forty'

eṇ + *pat* [2.17, 25] → *empatu* 'eighty'

∞ *patt-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *patt-ompat* [2.25] → *pattompatu* 'nineteen'

eḷu-patt-a:r [2.25, 26] → *eḷuvatta:ru* 'seventy six'

{*nu:R-*} 'hundred'

~ *a:yaram*, ~ *nu:R-*

~ *a:yaram* Occurs after *toḷ-*.

Ex. *oḷt*+*a:yaram* [2.28, 32, 33] → *toḷḷa:yaron* 'nine hundred'

~ *nu:R–* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *era-nu:R* [2.23, 25] → *eranu:ru* 'two hundred'
nu:R–t–oṇṇ [2.23, 25] → *nu:ttoṇṇu* 'hundred and one'

{*a:yaram*} 'thousand'

~ *a:yaram*

~ *a:yaram*

Ex. *a:yaram* [2.32, 33] → *a:yaron* 'thousand'
reṇṭ–a:yaram [2.32, 33] → *reṇṭa:yaron* 'two thousand'
a:yaram–t–eṭṭ [2.18, 25] → *a:yaratteṭṭu* 'thousand and eight'

3.4.2.2. *Other Stems*

{*tevam*} 'penance'

∞ *tevac–*, ∞ *tevam*

∞ *tevac–* Occurs before common human noun suffix *–i* [3.2.1].

Ex. *tavac–i* 'saint'

∞ *tevam* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tevam* [2.32, 33] → *tevon* 'penance'

$$\left\{ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathrm{CVCC} \\ \left(\begin{matrix} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C\bar{V}} \\ \mathrm{CVCV} \end{matrix} \right) \mathrm{C\bar{V}C} \end{matrix} \right\} am \right\}$$

$$\infty \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathrm{CVCC} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C\bar{V}} \\ \mathrm{CVCV} \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{C\bar{V}C} \end{matrix} \right\} -$$

$$\infty \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathrm{CVCC} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C\bar{V}} \\ \mathrm{CVCV} \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{C\bar{V}C} \end{matrix} \right\} am$$

$$\infty \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathrm{CVCC} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C\bar{V}} \\ \mathrm{CVCV} \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{C\bar{V}C} \end{matrix} \right\} -$$

Occurs before common human noun suffix *-i* [3.2.1].

Ex. *karv-i* 'a head-strong person'
vro:t-i 'enemy'
ve:va:r-i 'merchant'
vevaca:y-i 'farmer'
pa:v-i 'sinner'

$$\infty \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathrm{CVCC} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C\bar{V}} \\ \mathrm{CVCV} \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{C\bar{V}C} \end{matrix} \right\} am$$

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *karvam* [2.32, 33] → *karvon* 'pride'
vro:tam [2.32, 33] → *vro:ton* 'enmity'
ve:va:ram [2.32, 33] → *ve:va:ron* 'business'
vevaca:yam [2.32, 33]
→ *vevaca:yon* 'agriculture'
pa:vam [2.32, 33] → *pa:von* 'sin' (N)

{ [CVCV] CVC *am* }

∞ [CVCV] CVC *a-*,
∞ [CVCV] CVC *am*

∞ [CVCV] CVC *a-* Occurs before possessive suffix *-ca:li* [3.2.2].

Ex. *takiriya-ca:li* 'bold person'
pala-ca:li 'strengthy person'

∞ [CVCV] CVC *am* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *takiriyam* [2.32, 33] → *takiriyon* 'boldness'
palam [2.32, 33] → *palon* 'strength'

{*vaṭakk-*} 'north'

∞ *vaṭakk-*, ∞ *vaṭa-*

∞ *vaṭakk-* Occurs before #.

Ex. *vaṭakk-#* [2.25] → *vaṭakku* 'north'

∞ *vaṭa-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vaṭa* + *keḷakk* [2.25] → *vaṭakeḷakku* 'north-east'

{*tekk-*} 'south'

∞ *tekk-*, ∞ *ten-*

∞ *tekk-* Occurs before #.

Ex. *tekk-#* [2.25] → *tekku* 'south'

∞ *ten-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ten* + *keḷakk* [2.17, 25]
→ *temkeḷakku* 'south-east'

ten + *poram* [2.17, 32, 33]
→ *temporon* 'southern side'

{*keḷakk-*} 'east'

∞ *keḷakk-*, ∞ *ki:ḷe-*

∞ *keḷakk-* Occurs before #.

Ex. *keḷakk-#* [2.25] → *keḷakku* 'east'

∞ *ki:ḷe-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ki:ḷe* + *va:cal* [2.31, 32]
→ *ki:ḷe va:ce* 'eastern entrance'

{*me:kk-*} 'west'

∞ *me:kk-*, ∞ *me:-*

∞ *me:kk-* Occurs before #.

Ex. *me:kk-#* [2.25] → *me:kku* 'west'

∞ *me:-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *me:* + *va:cal* [2.31, 32]
→ *me:va:ce* 'western entrance'

{*ten-*} 'coconut'

∞ *ten-*, ∞ *te:m-*, ∞ *tenney-*

∞ *ten-* Occurs before adjective clitic *-am* [7.3.1].

Ex. *ten-am-kaṇṭ* [2.25, 28] → *tennamkaṇṭu* 'young coconut seedling'

∞ *te:m-* Occurs before *ka:y-*.

Ex. *te:m-ka:y* [2.27] → *te:mka:yi* 'coconut'

∞ *tenney-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tenney-maram* [2.32, 33] → *tenne maron* 'coconut tree'

{*paney-*} 'palmyra'

∞ *pana-*, ∞ *paney-*

∞ *pana-* Occurs before adjective clitic *-m* [7.3.1].

Ex. *pana-m-paḷam* [2.32, 33] → *panampaḷon* 'palm fruit'

∞ *paney-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *paney-maram* [2.32, 33] → *pane maron* 'palmyra tree'

{*puḷi-*} 'tamarind'

∞ *puḷi-*, ∞ *puḷiya:-*

∞ *puḷi-* Occurs before adjective clitic *-am* [7.3.1].

Ex. *puḷi-am-paḷam* [2.20, 32, 33] → *puḷiyampaḷon* 'tamarind fruit'

∞ *puḷiya:-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *puḷiya:-maram* [2.32, 33] → *puḷiya: maron* 'tamarind tree

{*karupp-*} 'black'

∞ *karupp-*, ∞ *karum-*, ∞ *karu-*

∞ *karupp-* Occurs before #.

Ex. *karupp-* # [2.25] → *karuppu* 'black'

∞ *karum-* Occurs before *kal-*.

Ex. *karum+kal* [2.25, 28] → *karumkallu* 'black stone'

∞ *karu-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *karu+na:kam* [2.32, 33] → *karuna:kon* 'black cobra'

{*veḷḷey-*} 'white'

∞ *veḷḷey-*, ∞ *veṇ-*

∞ *veḷḷey-* Occurs before #.

Ex. *veḷḷey-#* [2.33] → *veḷḷe* 'white'
veḷḷey ve:ṭṭi [2.33] → *veḷḷe ve:ṭṭi* 'white dhoti'

∞ *veṇ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *veṇ + pomkal* [2.17, 32, 33] → *vempomke* 'a preparation of rice boiled with dhal, ghee etc.'

{*ce:pp-*} 'red'

∞ *cev-*, ∞ *cem-*, ∞ *ce:pp-*, ∞ *cevepp-*

∞ *cev-* Occurs as adjective base and occurs before *va:ḷey-*.

Ex. *cev-va:ḷey* [2.33] → *cevva:ḷe* 'red banana'

∞ *cem-* Occurs as adjective base and occurs before *kal-* and *maṇ-*.

Ex. *cem-kal* [2.25, 28] → *cemkallu* 'brick'

cem-maṇ [2.25, 28] → *cemmaṇṇu* 'red soil'

∞ *ce:pp-* Occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with ∞ *cevapp-*.

Ex. *ce:pp-* [2.25] → *ce:ppu* 'red'

cevapp- [2.25] → *cevappu* 'red'

{*paccey-*} 'green'

∞ *paccey-*, ∞ *pacu-*

∞ *pacu-* Occurs before adjective clitic *-m* [7.3.1].

Ex. *pacu-m-taley* [2.18, 33] → *pacuntale* 'green leaves'

∞ *paccey-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *paccey payr* [2.25, 33] → *pacce payru* 'green-gram'

{*ella:-um*} 'all'

∞ *ella:-um*, ∞ *ella:m*

∞ *ella:-um* Occurs with the epicene plural suffix *-r* [3.2.3.8.8].

Ex. *ella:-r-um* [2.33] → *ella:run* 'all persons'

∞ *ella:m* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ella:m* [2.33] → *ella:n* 'all persons'

4 VERBS

Verbs are those which can take or are capable of taking tense suffixes. Tamil verbs are mainly classified into two types viz., (1) transitive verbs and (2) intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs can take object but intransitive verbs cannot. Transitive verbs are classified into two types viz., (1) Derived transitive: Those verbs which are derived from the corresponding intransitive verbs, and (2) Inherent transitive: Those verbs which do not have any overt marker to denote the transitivity[1].

4.1. Stem Classification

All the verb stems are classified into three main classes on the basis of the past tense suffixes they take. The contrast

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1. See Dr. S. Agesthialingom, 'Intransitive and Transitive in Tamil' [Paper presented in the All India University Tamil Teachers' Conference, Trichy]. (1970).

between the past tense suffixes *-t-* and *-tt-* is nullified by introducing a morphophoneme x in the stems as suggested by Leigh Lisker[2] which is realized as *t* before *t*. So also -x is added to the verb stems to negate the contrast between the present tense suffixes *-r-* and *-kr-* and also between the future tense suffixes *-p-* and *-pp-*.

In each main class, the verb stems which are capable of taking object but with no transitive suffix are called inherent transitives (Inh. Tr.) and others as inherent intransitives (Inh. Intr.). Intransitives are divided into two sub-classes viz., 1. Intransitive$_1$ (Intr$_1$.) which cannot be made into transitive by the addition of transitive suffix and 2. Intransitive$_2$ (Intr$_2$.) which can be made into transitive by the addition of transitive suffix.

Intransitive$_2$ stems are found to fall into three classes.

1. Intransitive$_2$ stems which take the transitive suffix *-t-*.
2. Intransitive$_2$ stems which take the transitive suffix *-tt-*, and
3. Intransitive$_2$ stems which take the transitive suffix -x-.

It is to be noted here that in class I verbs we find that intransitives are made into transitives by adding the transitive suffixes *-t-* and *-tt-*; in class II verbs we find all the three suffixes *-t-*, *-tt-* and -x- are made use of; whereas in class III verbs only -x- is used.

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2. See L. Lisker, 'Tamil Verb Classification' JAOS 71, pp. 111-114, (1951).

4.1.1. CLASS I

All those stems which take past tense suffix *-in-* belong to this class.

4.1.1.1. *Inherent transitive*

eṭṭ-	'stretch'
eṇ-	'count'
eḷut-	'write'
ataṭṭ-	'rebuke'
aṭukk-	'pile up'
anupp-	'send'
alac-	'rinse'
alamp-	'wash'
aḷ-	'take up a handful'
opp-	'agree'
otar-	'shake'
ott-	'touch gently'
oṭṭ-	'paste'
ulukk-	'shake'
urunj-	'suck'
uruv-	'unsheath'
u:t-	'blow'
u:tt-	'pour'
u:ṭṭ-	'feed'

uımp-	'suck'
u:ṇ-	'plant'
pin-	'net'
pi:tt-	'boast'
pi:c-	'milk'
pi:cc-	'eject'
perukk-	'sweep / multiply'
pe:c-	'speak'
paṇ-	'do'
parapp-	'spread'
pa:ṭ-	'sing'
pomk-	'cook'
polamk-	'use'
porukk-	'pick'
po:tt-	'cover'
puṭumk-	'pluck'
pu:ṭṭ-	'lock'
puıc-	'smear'
pu:c-	'wash/clean'
tiṭṭ-	'scold'
tiruv-	'twist'
ti:ṭṭ-	'sharpen'
ti:ṇṭ-	'touch'
te:tt-	'console'
te:ṭ-	'search'

taṭṭ-	'knock'
taṭav-	'smear'
taḷ-	'push'
taruv-	'tear the coconut'
ta:kk-	'attack'
ta:mk-	'carry'
ta:ṇṭ-	'jump'
ta:v-	"
toṭakk-	'start'
toṭamk-	"
tola:v-	'search'
toratt-	'drive'
tovaṭṭ-	'wipe of moisture'
to:ṇṭ-	'dig'
tupp-	'spit'
turutt-	'insert'
tu:tt-	'winnow' (as in grains)
tu:kk-	'lift'
truṭ-	'steal'
cimuṭṭ-	'winkle'
cint-	'spill'
cilupp-	'churn'
ci:nt-	'remove'
ci:v-	'comb'
cett-	'whittle'

cetukk-	'whittle'
ce:nt-	'draw' (as in water)
capp-	'suck'
ca:tt-	'close'
coṭṭ-	'drop'
col-	'say'
coraṇṭ-	'gnaw'
coruv-	'pierce'
cutt-	'wander'
cuṇṭ-	'tap with finger'
cu:pp-	'suck'
kiṇṭ-	'stir'
kirukk-	'scribble'
kiḷ-	'pinch'
ki:r-	'tear'
kenj-	'beg humbly'
keḷar-	'stir'
katt-	'shout'
kaṭatt-	'smuggle'
kaṭṭ-	'tie/build'
kakk-	'vomit'
kaḷuv-	'wash'
ka:ppa:tt-	'save'
ka:ṭṭ-	'show'
kott-	'peck'

koṭṭ-	'cast out the contents'
konj-	'talk sweetly and gently'
koḷutt-	'set fire'
kutt-	'blow with the fist'
kuṭṭ-	'cuff'
kulukk-	'shake'
mint-	'go fast and pass beyond'
minj-	'transgress'
mi:r-	'violate'
mecc-	'praise'
malla:tt-	'turn over'
ma:ṭṭ-	'fasten'
mott-	'blow'
moṭṭ-	'cuff on the head'
moḷuv-	'coat with cow dung'
mo:t-	'strike against'
muṭukk-	'hasten'
muḷumk-	'swallow'
murukk-	'twist'
mu:ṭ-	'close'
mu:ṭṭ-	'join'
nippa:ṭṭ-	'stop'
ni:v-	'rub gently'
nemp-	'lift with a lever'
nerav-	'level up'
nakk-	'lick'

namp-	'believe'
narukk-	'cut off'
na:ṭṭ-	'erect'
no:ṇṭ-	'stir up'
ra:v-	'file'
vicur-	'throw'
vi:c-	"
veṭṭ-	'cut/dig'
veḷeya:ṭ-	'play'
veḷa:c-	'beat'
vaṭikaṭṭ-	'filter'
va:mk-	'buy'
va:r-	'take up a handful'

4.1.1.2. *Intransitive*$_1$

irum-	'cough'
eḷak-	'become flexible
emp-	'spring up'
e:mk-	'long for'
oṇṭ-	'hide'
ola:tt-	'ride about'
ola:v-	"
oḷar-	'blabber
urum-	'growl'
u:c-	'decay'

u:r–	'spring'
pecak–	'be dislocated'
patar–	'be trembled'
polamp–	'weep/rave'
po:k–	'go'
puḷuk–	'lie'
puḷumk–	'perspire'
tikk–	'smutter'
tekaṭṭ–	'retch'
teṇar–	'be choked'
te:mp–	'sob'
tapp–	'escape'
tatt–	'leap'
taṭukk–	'stumble'
taṭuma:r–	'totter'
tamk–	'stay'
taḷump–	'shake' (like water)
tavar–	'slip and fall'
tayamk–	'hesitate'
tomk–	'hang'
tum–	'sneeze'
tuḷ–	'jump'
tu:mk–	'sleep'
cikk–	'entangle'
einumk–	'whine'

ci:r-	'hiss'
cetar-	'scatter'
culukk-	'sprain'
kaytaṭṭ-	'clap'
komaṭṭ-	'vomit'
kunt-	'sit'
ku:c-	'become ticklish'
ku:v-	'cry'
min-	'glitter'
mi:r-	'go beyond limit'
metamk-	'float'
maḷupp-	'slur over'
maḷumk-	'become blunt'
moṇṭ-	'walking lamely'
mukk-	'make a sound due to straining much'
ni:nj-	'swim'
naṭumk-	'be trembled'
naḷuv-	'slip'
na:r-	'smell badly'
noṇṭ-	'walking lamely'
vikk-	'hiccough'
vim-	'sob'
vi:mk-	'swell'
vemp-	'become prematurely ripened'

ve:ṭṭeya:ṭ-	'hunt'
vatt-	'become dry'
vaḷukk-	'slip'
varunt-	'suffer'

4.1.1.3. *Intransitive₂*

4.1.1.3.1. *Intransitive₂ which can take the transitive suffix -t- [4.2.1.].*

iruk-	'become tight'
eḷump-	'rise'
eramk-	'descend'
aṭamk-	'control'
amumk-	'be pressed'
aḷunt-	"
a:ṭ-	'play'
a:k-	'become'
otumk-	'move away'
oṭumk-	'shrink'
oṇṇa:k-	'become united'
oḷuk-	'leak'
o:ṭ-	'run'
uruk-	'be melted'
pitumk-	'press out'
paḷak-	'move closely'
pocumk-	'scorch'

porunt-	'be suitable'
tilump-	'turn'
tirump-	"
tirunt-	'be corrected'
te:mk-	'be stagnate' (as water)
curumk-	'shrink'
keḷamp-	'start'
kacamk-	'be squeezed'
kalamk-	'be stirred'
karuk-	'be burnt'
koḷamp-	'be confused'
kuruk-	'be shortened'
ku:ṭ-	'join'
minumk-	'glitter'
maṭamk-	'become folded'
mayamk-	'become faint'
moṭamk-	'lie idle'
mumk-	'be immersed'
muḷuk-	"
muḷuv-	"
ni:mk-	'be removed'
nerumk-	'be close'

nacumk-	'be squeezed'
noṭumk-	'be crushed'
nomp-	'become full'
norumk-	'be crushed'
romp-	'become full'
velak-	'step aside'
veḷamk-	'be understood'
vaṭamk-	'become fade'
va:ṭ-	'become dry'

4.1.1.3.2. *Intransitive₂ which can take the transitive suffix -tt-* [4.2.3.].

e:r-	'climb'
a:r-	'become cool'
te:r-	'become alright'
ma:r-	'change'

4.1.2. CLASS II

All those stems which take past tense suffix *-nt-* belong [4.4.1.2] to this class.

4.1.2.1. *Inherent Transitive*

eri-	'throw'
aḷax-	'measure'

ari-	'cut'
a:ḷ-	'rule'
arey-	'blow'
oṇar-	'understand'
umi-	'spit'
uri-	'sip'
piḷi-	'squeeze'
pecey-	"
poḷax-	'split'
tin-	'eat'
tar-	'give'
toṭar-	'follow'
torax-	'open'
cey-	'do'
comax-	'carry'
corix-	'itch'
kaṭax-	'cross'
kaṭey-	'churn'
kalax-	'mix'
karax-	'milk'
koṭex-	'make hole

koṇṭair–	‘bring’
koṇṭuvar–	”
kol–	‘kill’
koy–	‘pluck’
mel–	‘chew’
me:y–	‘thatch’
marax–	‘forget’
moṭey–	‘braid’
moḷ–	‘take’ (as in water)
mo:r–	‘smell’
muṭi–	‘knot’
ney–	‘weave’
vari–	‘bind’
varey–	‘draw’

4.1.2.2. *Intransitive*$_1$

irx–	‘be’
aley–	‘roam’
uḷu–	‘fall’
u:r–	‘crawl’
pey–	‘rain’
pe:ḷ–	‘defacate’

paṭi-	'settle down'
paṇi-	'be humble'
parax-	'fly'
poṭi-	'pulverize'
poci-	'ooze out'
pokey-	'smoke'
porax-	'be born'
puri-	'understand'
tiri-	'wander'
teḷi-	'become clean and pure'
teri-	'be known'
taṇi-	'soften'
tovaḷ-	'wither'
tuṇi-	'dare'
corax-	'spring forth'
co:r-	'become tired'
kaci-	'ooze'
kacax-	'be bitter'
kani-	'become ripen'
kuṭiyirx	'live'
kuni-	'bend'
metax-	'be floated'

meli-	'become lean'
maṇax-	'be fragrant'
mali-	'become cheap'
maḷ-	'urinate'
nilx-	'stand'
neḷi-	'wriggle'
no:v-	'be pain'
ve:k-	'boil'
var-	'come'
viṭi-	'dawn'
veḷey-	'yield'

4.1.2.3. *Intransitive$_2$*

4.1.2.3.1. *Intransitive$_2$ which can take the transitive suffix* -x- [4.2.2.].

iṭi-	'break'
eṇey-	'join'
eri-	'burn'
acey-	'shake'
aṇey-	'put off'
aḷi-	'be destroyed'
aru-	'cut'

avi-	'boil'
avur-	'become untied'
oṭi-	'be broken'
oṭey-	"
oḷi	'hide'
orey-	'rub'
uri-	'peal'
piri-	'separate'
piy-	'tear'
peṉey-	'unite'
pe:r-	'become removed'
pati-	'plant'
pori-	'fry'
tiṉi-	'insert'
ti:r-	'be solved'
te:y-	'rub'
toley-	'become lost'
to:y-	'curdle'
ca:y	'be inclined'
kiḷi-	'tear'
kaley-	'be scattered'

karey-	'be dissolved'
kavur-	'turn over'
koḷey-	'become soft'
korey-	'become reduced'
kumi-	'pile up'
kuvi-	
me:y-	'graze'
maṭi-	'be folded'
marey-	'be hidden'
muṭi-	'be completed'
muri-	'be broken'
naney-	'become wet'
noḷey-	'be inserted'
viri-	'spread'
vaṭi-	'become dry'
vaḷi-	'flow'
vaḷēy-	'bend'

4.1.2.3.2. *Intransitive, which can take transitive suffix* -t- [4.2.1.].

keṭax-	'lie down'
naṭax-	'walk'

4.1.2.3.3. *Intransitive, which can take transitive suffix -tt-* [4.2.3].

e:ma:r-	'be disappointed'
akal-	'be broadened'
okka:r-	'sit'
onar-	'dry'
oṇṇuce:r	'gather'
olar-	'dry'
utur-	'wither'
uruḷ-	'roll'
peraḷ-	'roll'
paṭar-	'spread'
pa:y-	'flow like water'
poraḷ-	'roll'
teraḷ-	'mature'
ce:r-	'reach / join'
coḷal-	'rotate'
curuḷ-	'churl'
kaḷal-	'become loose'
ka:y-	'boil'
mi:ḷ-	'return'

meraḷ-	'bewilder'
nimur-	'erect'
ni.ḷ-	'be lengthened'
navur-	'move'
veraḷ-	'be frightened'
vaḷar-	'grow'

4.1.3. CLASS III

All those stems which take *-t-* [4.4.1.3] as past tense suffix belong to this class.

4.1.3.1. *Inherent transitive*

iḷix-	'show teeth'
iḷukkaṭix-	'trouble much'
iḷux-	'pull'
eturx-	'oppose'
eturpa:rx-	'expect'
eṭux-	'take'
eceyx-	'sing'
eccarix-	'warn'
ereyx-	'draw water'
apakarix-	'plunder'
aṭix-	'beat'

aṭeyx-	'close'
amix-	'put off' (light)
anupavix-	'enjoy'
anumatix-	'permit'
aṇeyx-	'embrace'
alamka:rix-	'beautify'
aḻix-	'destroy'
aḻeyx-	'invite/call'
arix-	'sift'
areyx-	'grind'
a:tarix-	'support'
a:mo:tix-	'agree'
a:lo:cix-	'think'
a:rampix-	'start'
oteyx-	'kick'
oreyx-	'rub'
uṭ-	'leave'
uḻu-	'plough'
piṭix-	'catch'
piccetux-	'beg'
perx-	'give birth to'
paṭ-	'experience'

paṭix-	'read'
paṭeyx-	'offer'
paḷix-	'blame'
parix-	'pluck'
parampaṭix-	'level up the ploughed land'
pavux-	'share'
pa:rx-	'see'
poṭeyx-	'winnow'
porux-	'bear'
po:ṭ-	'wear/place'
puṭ-	'break'
	'catch'
tirix-	'twist'
ti:rma:nix-	'decide'
teḷix-	'sprinkle'
teyx-	'stitch'
taṭux-	'prevent/obstruct'
taṇṭix-	'punish'
ta:mpaṭix-	'harvest'
ta:ḷix-	'season and flavour'
toṭ-	'touch'

toṭeyx-	'wipe'
toṭux-	'string'
toḷeyx-	'make hole'
toveyx-	'wash' (as in clothes)
to:kkaṭix-	'defeat'
tuṇṭix-	'cut into pieces'
cintix-	'think'
cereyx-	'hairdress'
ceyix-	'win'
ce:kkarix-	'earn'
cama:ḷix-	manage'
compa:rịx-	'earn'
cammatix-	'agree'
cantix-	'meet'
cante:kix-	'doubt'
callix-	'sift'
ca:ppuṭ-	'eat'
ca:tix-	'accomplish/achieve'
ca:vaṭix-	'kill'
coreyx-	'hairdress'
co:tix-	'test'
cuta:rix-	'manage'

cuṭ-	'heat'
cuṭix-	'churl'
ke:ḷx-	'hear/ask'
kattarix-	'cut'
kaṭix-	'bite'
kaṇṭix-	'warn'
kaḷix-	'subtract'
kavanix-	'listen'
ka:ṇ-	'see'
ka:mix-	'show'
koppuḷix-	'gargle'
korix-	'chrip'
ko:rx-	'string'
kuṭix-	'drink'
kuṭux-	'give'
kumpuṭ-	'worship'
kurix-	'mark'
jo:ṭix-	'beautify'
metix-	'tread on'
metakkuṭ-	'float'
matix-	'respect'

mannix-	'forgive'
marux-	'refuse'
moreyx-	'stare'
neneyx-	'think'
nerix-	'crush'
naṭ-	'plant'
nu:lx-	'spin'
racix-	'enjoy'
viṭ-	'leave'
vica:rix-	'enquire'
vilx-	'sell'
vivarix-	'describe'
veteyx-	'seed'
veḷux-	'wash'
vereyx-	'seed'
verux-	'hate'
veyx-	'place/keep'
ve:vix-	'boil'
vaḷix-	'wipe out'
varux-	'fry'
va:yleṭux-	'vomit'
yo:cix-	'think'

yu:kix-	'guess'

4.1.3.2. *Intransitive* $_1$

inix-	'be sweet'
entrix-	'raise'
erax	'be pungent'
eḷeyx-	'become weak'
amput-	'be available'
aḷu-	'weep'
olix-	'sound'
oḷeyx-	'work hard'
utix-	'rise'
perux-	'become bulky'
paṭapaṭax-	'be in a hurry'
paṭux-	'lie down'
pacix-	'be hungry'
paḷapaḷax-	'glitter'
paḷux-	'become ripened'
payappaṭ-	'be afraid'
poḷeyx-	'survive'
porappaṭ-	'start'
puḷix-	'be sour in taste'

pu:x-	'blossom'
tittix-	'be sweet'
tekeyx-	'be taken aback'
terix-	'spring up'
tappix-	'escape'
taṭix-	'become fat'
tavix-	'feel thirst'
to:ry-	'fail'
tuṭiv-	'quiver/tremble'
tuḷurx-	'sprout'
cirix-	'laugh'
cerix-	'be digested'
cevax-	'become red'
calacalax-	'rustle'
ca:v-	'die'
coracorax-	'rough'
keṭeyx-	'be available'
kanax-	'become heavy'
kalakalax-	'rustle'
karux-	'become black'
ka:yx-	'yield'

kotix-	'boil'
koṭṭa:yuṭ-	'yawn'
kokkarix-	'cluck'
koneyx-	'babble'
koleyx-	'bark'
koḷux-	'become fat'
koraṭṭeyuṭ-	'snore'
ko:vix-	'be angry'
kutix-	'jump'
kuḷix-	'bathe'
moḷeyx-	'sprout'
moyx-	'crowd around'
muccukuṭux-	'kiss'
muḷix-	'blink'
mu:ccuṭ-	'breathe'
neleyx-	'gain footing'
naṭix-	'act'
nareyx-	'become grey'
noreyx-	'become foam'
veṭix-	'crack'
veṭaveṭax-	'shiver'

veḷaveḷax-	'shiver'
vekkappaṭ-	'feel shy'
vereyx-	'become numb'
ve:rx-	'become sweat'
valix-	'be pain'
va:yx-	'become suitable'

4.1.3.3. *Intransitive₂ which can take transitive suffix* -x- [4.2.2].

keṭ-	'be spoiled'

4.2. Derived Transitive

$V_{Intr_2.}$ —

{-*tt*-}

∞ -*t*-, ∞ -x-, ∞ -*tt*-

4.2.1. ∞ -*t*- Occurs after all the Intr₂. stems of the first class [4.1.1.3.1] and after Intr₂. stems of the second class [4.1.2.3.2].

Ex. *tilump-t* [2.7, 24, 25] → *tiluppu* 'turn'

a:k-t [2.7, 24, 25] → *a:kku* 'make'

a:ṭ-t [2.7, 25] → *a:ṭṭu* 'shake'

aṭamk-t [2.7, 24, 25] → *aṭakku* 'control'

naṭax-t [2.2, 25] → *naṭattu* 'conduct'

4.2.2. ∞ -x- Occurs after the $Intr_2$. stems of the second class [4.1.2.3.1] and after $Intr_3$. stems of the third class [4.1.3.3].

Ex. *oṭey-x-t-Ø* [2.2, 10, 24, 25]
→ *oṭeccu* 'having broken'

kiḷi-x-t-Ø [2.2, 10, 25]
→ *kiḷiccu* 'having torn'

keṭ-x-t-a [2.2, 25] → *keṭutta* 'spoiled' (Adj.)

4.2.3. ∞ *-tt-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pa:y-tt-* [2.10, 24, 25] → *pa:ccu* 'irrigate'

akal-tt-in-Ø [2.5, 12, 24]
→ *akaṭṭi* 'having broadened'

uruḷ-tt-in-Ø [2.5, 12, 24] → *uruṭṭi* 'having rolled'

navur-tt-in-Ø [2.12, 24]
→ *navutti* 'having moved'

4.3. Agentive

St.- [Tr.] -

{*-i*}

∼ *-i*

∼ *-i* Occurs after the stems *a:ṭ-* and *a:ḷ-*.

Ex. *(ku:tt) a:ṭ-i* 'dancer'

(koramk) a:ṭ-t-i [2.7] → *(koramk) a:ṭṭi*
'one who lives by exhibiting monkeys'

(pamk) a:ḷ-i 'partner'

4.4. Tense

St.– [Tr.] -

4.4.1. PAST TENSE

{-*t*-}

∞ -*in*-. ∞ -*nt*-, ∞ -*t*-

4.4.1.1. ∞ -*in*- Occurs after the stems of the first class and after the transitive -*t*- [4.2.1] and -*tt*- [4.2.3].

Ex. *col-in-∅* [2.12, 28] → *colli* 'having said'

po:k-in-∅-t [2.8, 9, 10, 14, 25] → *po:ccu* 'went-it'

o:ṭ-in-a [2.14] → *o:ṭna* 'ran' (Adj.)

naṭax-t-in-o-m [2.2, 14, 33] → *naṭattnon* 'conducted-we'

4.4.1.2. ∞ -*nt*- Occurs after the stems of the second class [4.1.2].

Ex. *aḷax-nt-∅* [2.1, 25] → *aḷantu* 'having measured'

kaḷal-nt-∅ [2.11, 24, 25] → *kaḷaṇṭu* 'having loosened'

moḷ-nt-a:-ḷ [2.11, 24, 31] → *moṇṭa:* 'took (water)-she'

tin-nt-∅ [2.11, 24, 25] → *tinnu* 'having eaten'

4.4.1.3. ∞ -*t*- Occurs after the stems of the third class and after the transitive suffix -x- [4.2.2].

Ex. *ke:ḷx–t–∅* [2.2, 5, 24, 25]
→ *ke:ṭṭu* 'having heard/having asked'
uḷu–t–a:-n 'ploughed-he'
po:ṭ-t-∅ [2.7, 25] → *po:ṭṭu* 'having worn'
kiḷi -x–t–e–n [2.2, 10,] → *kiḷiccen* 'tore–I'
keṭ-x–t–∅ [2.2,25] → *keṭuttu* 'having spoiled'

4.4.2. PRESENT TENSE

{*-r-*}

∞ *-∅-*, ∞ *-kr-*, ∞ *-r-*

4.4.2.1. ∞ *-∅-* Occurs between all stems and the third person suffix *-u-* [4.15.1.3.2]

Ex. *var-∅-u-t* [2.25] → *varutu* 'comes-it'
naṭax-∅-u-t [2.3, 25] → *naṭakkutu* 'walks-it'
poraḷ-tt-∅-u-t [2.5, 24, 25] → *poraṭṭutu* 'rolls-it'

4.4.2.2. ∞ *-kr-* Occurs between all x-ending stems and between transititive suffix -x- [4.2.2] and all suffixes except *-u-* [4.15.1.3.2].

Ex. *pa:rx-kr-e-n* [2.2,24] → *pa:kkren* 'see-I'
oṭi-x-kr-a [2.2] → *oṭikkra* 'breaking' (Adj.)
cirix-kr-i-mkaḷ [2.2, 31, 32]
→ *cirikkrimke* 'laugh-you' (pl.)
aru-x-kr-a:-n [2.2] → *arukkra:n* 'cuts-he'

4.4.2.3. ∞ *-r-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *col-r-e-n* 'say-I'

naṭax-t-r-o-m [2.2, 23]
→ *naṭattron* 'conduct-we'

pa:y-tt-r-a:-n [2.10, 24] → *pa:ccra:n* 'irrigates-he'

piḷi-r-a [2.20] → *piḷiyra* 'squeezing' (Adj.)

po:k-r-a:-n [2.8] → *po:ra:n* 'goes-he'

4.4.3. FUTURE TENSE

{-*p*-}

∞ -*um*-, ∞ -*p*-

4.4.3.1. ∞ -*um*- Occurs before -∅ [4.15.2.3.1].

Ex. *puṭix-um-∅* [2.3, 33]
→ *puṭikkun* 'will catch-it'

aṭamk-t-um-∅ [2.7, 24, 33]
→ *aṭakkun* 'will control-it'

muri-x-um-∅ [2.3, 33] → *murikkun* 'will break-it'

pa:rx-um-∅ [2.3, 24, 33]
→ *pa:kkun* 'seeing' (Adj.)

4.4.3.2. ∞ -*p*- Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vilx-p-e-n* [2.2, 24] → *vippen* 'will sell-I'

col-p-a:-r [2.25, 26, 28]
→ *colluva:ru* 'will say-he' (hon.)

piri-x-p-a:-n [2.2] → *pirippa:n* 'will separate-he'

ka:y-tt-p-a:-ḷ [2.10, 24, 25, 26, 31]
→ *ka:ccuva:* 'will boil-she'

cey-p-a:-mkaḷ [2.26, 31, 32]
→ *ceyva:mke* 'will do-they' [hum.]

po:k-p-a:-mkaḷ [2.8, 26, 31, 32]
→ *po:va:mke* 'will go-they' [hum.]

4.5. Negative$_1$

St.- [Tr.] -

{*-a:t-*}

~*-a:t-*, ~*-a:-*

4.5.1. ~*-a:t-* Occurs before vowels.

Ex. *aṭamk-t-a:t-a* [2.7,24]
→ *aṭakka:ta* 'not controlling' (Adj.)

oṭi-x-a:t-e-∅ [2.3]
→ *oṭikka:te* 'don't break you' (sg.)

col-a:t-i-mkaḷ [2. 28, 31, 32]
→ *colla:timke* 'don't say-you' (pl.)

pa:rx-a:t-av-a-n [2.3]
→ *pa:kka:tavan* 'he who didn't see'

4.5.2. ~*-a:-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cey-a:-mal* [2.28, 31, 32]
→ *ceyya:me* 'without doing' (Adv.)

o:ṭ-t-a:-mal [2.7, 31, 32]
→ *o:ṭṭa:me* 'without driving' (Adv.)

var-a:-ṭṭi 'if (someone) does not come'

o:ṭ-a:-∅-t [2.25] → *o:ṭa:tu* 'won't run-it'

4.6. Infinitive

St. - [Tr.]-

{-*a*}

~ -*a*

~ -*a*

Ex. *ke:ḷx-a* [2.3, 24] → *ke:kka* 'to ask'

kiḷi-x-a [2.3] → *kiḷikka* 'to tear'

aṭamk-t-a [2.7, 24] → *aṭakka* 'to control'

uruḷ-tt-a [2.5, 24] → *uruṭṭa* 'to roll'

col-a [2.28] → *colla* 'to say'

The infinitive has four different meanings in this dialect. They are, (1) Purposive, (2) Manner, (3) Dative and (4) Conjunctive.

(1) *Purposive*

ra:ja: (1) *poṇṇu* (2) *pa:kka* (3) *cuyamvarekki* (4) *po:ra:ru* (5)

'the king (1) goes (5) to the assembly (4) to see (3) the bride (2)'

The purposive meaning is also expressed by Verbal Noun + Purposive case suffix.

Ex. *pa:kkratukka:ke* 'to see'

(2) *Manner*

aṇṇan (1) *enne* (2) *karippaṇatte* (3) *kuṭukka* (4) *conna:mke* (5)

'elder brother (1) asked (5) me (2) to give (4) money for mutton (3)'

This can also be expressed by the future relative participle + *paṭi*.

Ex. *kuṭukkumpaṭi* 'so as to give'

(3) *Dative*

na:n (1) *canteyle* (2) *ci:le* (3) *va:mka* (4) *marantuṭṭen* (5)

'I (1) have forgotten (5) to purchase (4) saree (3) in the market (2)'

Here the dative meaning can also be expressed by Verbal Noun + Dative case suffix.

Ex. *va:mkratukku* 'to purchase'

(4) *conjunctive*

ca:miya:ru (1) *ca:ppa:ṭṭukku* (2) *vara* (3) *po:ka* (4) *ikkra:an* (5)

'the saint (1) for food (2) to come (3) to go (4) is' (5)

4.7. Hortative

St. - [Tr.] -

{ *-aṭṭum* }

~ *-aṭṭum*

~ *-aṭṭum*

Ex. *cey-aṭṭum* [2.28, 33]
→ *ceyyaṭṭun* 'let (someone) do'

oṭi-x-aṭṭum-a: [2.3]
→ *oṭikkaṭṭuma:* 'shall (one) break'

uruḷ-tt-aṭṭum [2.5, 24, 33]
→ *uruṭṭaṭṭun* 'let (someone) roll'

maṭamk-t-aṭṭum [2.7, 24, 33]
→ *maṭakkaṭṭun* 'let (someone) fold'

tirunt-t-aṭṭum [2.7, 24, 33]
→ *tiruttaṭṭun* 'let (someone) correct'

4.8. Permissive

St. - [Tr.] -

{ *-ala:m* }

~ *-ala:m*

~ *-ala:m*

Ex. *o:ṭ-ala:m* [2.33] → *o:ṭala:n* '(one) may run'

naṭax-t-ala:m [2.2, 33]
→ *naṭattala:n* '(one) may conduct'

kiḷi-x-ala:m [2.3, 33]
→ *kiḷikkala:n* '(one) may tear'

ka:y-tt-ala:m [2.10, 24, 33]
→ *ka:ccala:n* '(one) may boil'

4.9. Relative Participle

$$\text{St.- [Tr.] -} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Tense} \\ \text{Neg}_1. \end{matrix} \right\} \text{-}$$

{*-a*}

∞ -∅, ∞ - *a*

4.9.1. ∞ -∅ Occurs after-*um* [4.4.3.1.] followed by -*po:tu* [6.2.3.].

Ex. *pa:rx-um-∅-po:tu* [2.3,24] → *pa:kkumpo:tu* 'while seeing'

4.9.2. ∞ -*a* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cey-nt-a* [2.10, 24] → *cenja* 'done' (Adj.)

a:k-in-a [2.8, 14] → *a:na* 'became' (Adj.)

po:k-in-a [2.8, 14] → *po:na* 'gone' (Adj.)

col-in-a [2.14, 15] → *conna* 'said' (Adj.)

naṭax-t-r-a [2.2] → *naṭattra* 'conducting' (Adj.)

ke:ḷx-a:t-a [2.3, 24] → *ke:kka:ta* 'not asked' (Adj.)

Relative participle in Tamil always precedes the noun which it qualifies. The relative participle is always in immediate constituent relationship with the following noun. It is found that the relative participle has eight different grammatical relationships with the noun that follows [3].

3. See Dr. S. Agesthialingom, *A Generative Grammar of Tamil*, [DLP. II], Annamalainagar, 1967, pp. 142-151.

R. P. + Noun

(1) *Subject-predicate relationship*

na:n (1) *corekkra* (2) *a:ḷe* (3) *pa:tten* (4)

'I (1) saw (4) the man (3) who hairdresses (2)'

(2) *Object-predicate relationship*

na:n (1) *ni:mke* (2) *colra* (3) *ve:leye* (4) *ceyren* (5)

'I (1) shall do (5) the work (4) which you (2) mention (3)'

(3) *Instrumental-predicate relationship*

na:n (1) *veṭṭna* (2) *aruva:* (3) *uḷḷe* (4) *ikkutu* (5)

'the sickle (3) with which I (1) cut (2) is (5) inside (4)'

(4) *Dative-predicate relationship*

ni: (1) *ta:tte* (2) *vitta* (3) *paṇatte* (4) *eṭutte* (5)

'you (sg.) (1) took (5) the money (4) to which (you) sold (3) the banana bunch (2)'

(5) *Ablative-predicate relationship*

ave (1) *taṇṇi* (2) *moḷra* (3) *keṇaru* (4) *a:ḻama:* (5) *ikkutu* (6)

'the well (4) from which she (1) takes (3) water (2) is (6) deep (5)'

(6) *Locative-predicate relationship*

itu (1) *na:mke* (2) *po:ra* (3) *kurukkuvaḻi* (4)

'this (is) (1) the short-cut route (4) in which we (2) go (3)'

(7) ***Resultive-predicate relationship***

camku (1) *u:tra* (2) *catton* (3) *ke:ṭṭutu* (4)

'the conch (1) blowing (2) noise (3) was heard (4)'

(8) ***Purposive-predicate relationship***

itu (1) *kuṭikkra* (2) *taṇṇi* (3)

'this (is) (1) drinking (2) water (3)'

Relative participle in Tamil can also be followed by certain particles and the whole phrase modifies the verb phrase. The particles that can follow the R.P. are (1) *oṭane* 'immediately' (2) *appe* 'at that time' (3) *poravu/ purppa:ṭu* 'afterwards' (4) *muṭṭum/vare* 'till' (5) *anta ma:tiri* 'in that way', (6) *anta va:kkule* 'in that manner and (7) *appaṭi* 'thus'.

R. P. + Particle

(1) *oṭane* 'immediately'

avan (1) *vanta* (2) *oṭane* (3) *na:n* (4) *me:le* (5) *po:ven* (6)

'I (1) will go (6) up (5) as soon as (3) he (1) came (2)'

(2) *appe* 'at that time,

ni:mke (1) *vanta* (2) *appe* (3) *ña:n* (4) *po:nen* (5)

'I (1) went (5) when (3) you (hon. sg.) (1) came (2)'

(3) *poravu* 'afterwards'

komkan (1) *vanta* (2) *poravu* (3) *na:n* (4) *valavukku* (5) *po:ven* (6)

'I (4) will go (6) to the village (5) after (3) Kongan (1) comes (2)'

(4) *muṭṭum* 'till'

komkan (1) *varra* (2) *muṭṭum* (3) *na:n* (4) *ippen* (5)
'I (4) will wait (5) till (3) Kongan (1) comes (2)'

(5) *anta va:kkule* 'in that manner'

avan (1) *pittu* (2) *vanta* (3) *va:kkule* (4) *kattuva:n* (5)

'he (1) will shout (5) in that manner (4) he (is) (1) mad (2)'

(6) *appaṭi* 'thus'

avan (1) *na:n* (2) *conna* (3) *paṭi* (4) *ke:ppa:n* (5)
'he (1) will obey (5) as (4) I (2) said (3)'

(7) *anta ma:tiri* 'in that way'

na:n (1) *avan* (2) *conna* (3) *ma:tiri* (4) *cenjen* (5)
'I (1) did (5) as (4) he (2) said (3)'

4.10. Verbal Participle

$$\text{St.} - [\text{Tr.}] - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Pas. ten.} \\ \text{Neg}_1. \end{matrix} \right\} -$$

{*-mal*}

$\sim$ *-mal*, $\sim$ *-Ø*

4.10.1. ~ *-mal* Occurs after long vowel *-a:-* [4.5.2].

Ex. *col-a:-mal* [2.28, 31, 32]
→ *colla:me* 'without saying' (Adv.)

oṭi-x-a:-mal [2.3, 31, 32]
→ *oṭikka:me* 'without breaking' (Adv.)

pa:rx-a:-mal [2.3, 24, 31, 32] → *pa:kka:me* 'without seeing' (Adv.)

naṭax-t-a:-mal [2.2, 31, 32] → *naṭatta:me* 'without conducting' (Adv.)

4.10.2. ~-∅ Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *col-in-∅* [2 12,28] → *colli* 'having said'

aṭamk-t-in-∅ [2.7, 12, 24]
→ *aṭakki* 'having controlled'

tin-nt-∅ [2.11, 24, 25] → *tinnu* 'having eaten'

piri-nt-∅ [2.10, 15] → *pirinju* 'having parted'

Verbal participle is always in immediate constituent relationship with the finite verb or its transformed form i.e., with verbal noun, relative participle etc. that follows. It is found that the verbal participle has five different grammatical functions[4], viz., (i) Object, (2) Consecutive, (3) Manner, (4) Simultaneous and (5) Instrumental.

4. See. Dr. S. Agesthialingom and Dr. S. V. Shanmugam, *The Language of Tamil Inscriptions* [1250–1350 A. D.], [DLP, 23], Annamalainagar. 1970. pp. 70-73.

(1) *Object*

komkan (1) *ro:ṭṭuve:leye* (2) *cenju* (3) *muṭiccuṭṭa:n* (4)

'Kongan (1) did (3) the road work (2) and completed doing it (4)'

(2) *Consecutive*

na:n (1) *comme* (2) *vittuṭṭu* (3) *me:le* (4) *po:ven* (5)

'I (1) will sell (3) the bundle (2) and will go (5) up (4)'

Here the consecutive meaning can also be expressed by the past relative participle plus the particle *poravu* 'afterwards'.

Ex. *vitta poravu* 'after selling'

(3) *Manner*

ni: (1) *nikka:me* (2) *po:*

'you (sg.) (1) go (3) without waiting (2)'

(4) *Simultaneous*

pattan (1) *nalla:* (2) *koraṭṭeyuṭṭu* (3) *tu:mkra:n* (4)

'goldsmith (1) sleeps (4) snoring (3) loudly (2)'

(5) *Instrumental*

avan (1) *pittu* (2) *puṭiccu* (3) *aleyra:n* (4)

'he (1) is wandering (4) because he is (3) mad (2)'

4.11. Participial Noun

$$St - [Tr.] - \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{Pas. ten.} \\ \text{Pr. ten.} \\ \text{Neg}_1. \end{matrix}\right\} -$$

{-*av*-}

~ -*av*-, ~ -*a*-

4.11.1. ~ -*av*- Occurs before -*a*-[4.15.1.3.3.].

Ex. *var-nt-av-a-n* [2.24.] → *vantavan* 'he who came'

kiḷi-x-t-av-a-ḷ [2.2, 10, 31, 32]
→ *kiḷiccave* 'she who tore'

col-r-av-a-n 'he who says'

cey-a:t-av-a-mkaḷ [2.28, 31, 32]
→ *ceyya:tavamke* 'they (hum.) who didn't do'

4.11.2. ~ -*a*- Occurs elsewhere.

Ex *o:ṭ-r-a-∅-t* [2.25] → *o:ṭratu* 'that which runs'

cey-nt-a-∅-t [2.10, 24, 25]
→ *cenjatu* 'that which did'

oṭi-x-a:t-a-∅-t [2.3, 25]
→ *oṭikka:tatu* 'that which (someone) didn't break'

Participial noun is derived from the relative participle and the following pronoun. So, all the relationships that exist between the relative participle and the following noun are also found here.

For example *vantavan* 'he who came' is a participial noun derived from the relative participle *vanta* 'came' (Adj.) and the pronoun *avan* 'that-he'. This is in the *subject-predicate* relationship.

4.12. Verbal Noun

$$\text{St.} — [\text{Tr.}] - \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Pas. ten.} \\ \text{Pr. ten.} \\ \text{Neg}_1. \end{Bmatrix} -$$

{*-at*}

∼ *-at*

∼ *-at* Occurs after all the stems.

Ex. *naṭax-t-r-at* [2.2, 25]

→ *naṭattratu* 'the act of conducting'

cey-r-at [2.25] → *ceyratu* 'the act of doing'

muri-x-t-at [2.2, 10, 25]

→ *muriccatu* 'the act of breaking'

piri-x-a:t-at [2.3, 25]

→ *pirikka:tatu* 'the act of not separating'

Verbal noun occurs with five different meanings in this dialect. Hence it has five different grammatical functions, viz., (1) Object, (2) Instrumental, (3) Purposive, (4) Subject and (5) Dative.

(1) *Object*

ni: (1) *vantate* (2) *na:n* (3) *pa:tten* (4)

'I (1) saw (4) you (sg.) (1) coming (2)'

(2) *Instrumental*

avan (1) *ke:ṭṭatana:le* (2) *na:n* (3) *kuṭutte:n* (4)

'I (3) gave (him) (4) because of his asking (1,2)'

(3) *Purposive*

komkan (1) *va:ḷetta:ru* (2) *vikkratukka:ke* (3) *po:na:n* (4)

'Kongan (1) went (4) for selling (3) the banana bunch (2)'

(4) *Subject*

avan (1) *vantatu* (2) *nallata:* (3) *po:ccu* (4)

'it is (4) good (3) that-he (1) came (2)'

(5) *Dative*

na:n (1) *avane* (2) *ke:kkratukku* (3) *marantuṭṭen* (4)

'I (1) have forgotten (4) to ask (3) him (2)'

4.13. Conditional

$$\text{St.} - [\text{Tr.}] - \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Pas. ten.} \\ \text{Neg}_1. \end{Bmatrix} -$$

{*-a:l*}

~ *-ṭṭi*, ~ *-a:l*, ~ *-a:kka:*

4.13.1. ~ *-ṭṭi* Occurs after long vowel *-a:-* [4.5.2].

Ex. *var-a:-ṭṭi* 'if do not come'

oṭi-x-a:-ṭṭi [2.3] → *oṭikka:ṭṭi* 'if do not break'

uruḷ-tt-a:-ṭṭi [2.5, 24] → *uruṭṭa:ṭṭi* 'if do not roll'

4.13.2. ~ *-a:l* Occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with ~ *-a:kka:* [4.13.3].

Ex. *aṭix-t-a:l* [2.2, 10, 31] → *aṭicca:* 'if (someone) beats'

aṭix-t-a:kka: [2.2, 10] → *aṭicca:kka:* 'if (someone) beats'

aḷu-t-a:l [2.31] → *aḷuta:* 'if (someone) weeps'

po:k-in-a:kka: [2.8, 14] → *po:na:kka:* 'if (someone) goes'

piri-x-t-a:l-um [2.2, 10] → *piricca:lun* 'even if (someone) separates'

4.14. **Negative** $_2$

St. — [Tr.] — Inf. —

{*-ma:ṭṭ-*}

~ *-ma:ṭṭ-*

~ *-ma:ṭṭ-* Occurs after all the stems.

Ex. *var-a-ma:ṭṭ-e-n* 'won't come-I'

kiḷi-x-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:-n [2.3] → *kiḷikkama:ṭṭa:n* 'won't tear-he'

maṭamk-t-a-ma:ṭṭ-i-mkaḷ [2.7, 24, 31, 32]
→ *maṭakkama:ṭṭimke* 'won't fold-you' (pl.)

pe:c-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:-ḷ [2.31]
→ *pe:cama:ṭṭa:* 'won't speak-she'

4.15. Finite Verbs

There are two types of finite verbs in this dialect : one showing person-gender-number distinction and the other showing person-number distinction. The former is found only in the third person and the latter in the first and second persons.

So in this section only the person, gender-number, number and other finite verb suffixes are discussed.

4.15.1. PERSON

$$\text{St.} - [\text{Tr.}] - \begin{bmatrix}\text{Inf.}\\ \text{Tense}\\ \text{Neg}_1.\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix}\text{Neg}_2.\\ -\\ -\end{bmatrix} - [\text{P.N.}]-$$

4.15.1.1. *First Person*

{*-e-*}

~ *-e-* , ~ *-o-*

4.15.1.1.1. ~ *-e-* Occurs before *-n* [4.15.3.1.2].

Ex. *var-nt-e-n* [2.24] → *vanten* 'came-I'

o:ṭ-t-r-e-n [2.7] → *o:ṭṭren* 'drive-I'

a:k-p-e-n [2.8, 26] → *a:ven* 'will become-I'

cey-a-ma:ṭṭ-e-n [2.28]

→ *ceyyama:ṭṭen* 'won't do-I'

4.15.1.1.2. ~ *-o-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pa:rx-t-o-m* [2.2, 24, 33] → *pa:tton* 'saw-we'

piri-x-p-o-m [2.2, 33] → *pirippon* 'separate-we'

kiḷi-x-kr-o-m [2.2, 33] → *kiḷikkron* 'tear-we'

naṭax-t-a-ma:ṭṭ-o-m [2.2, 33]

→ *naṭattama:ṭṭon* 'won't conduct-we'

4.15.1.2 *Second Person*

{-i-}

~ *-e-*, ~ *-i-*

4.15.1.2.1. ~ *-e-* Occurs before -∅ [4.15.3.1.1].

Ex. *col-in-e-∅* [2.14, 15] → *conne* 'said-you' (sg.)

oṭi-x-kr-e-∅ [2.2] → *oṭikkre* 'break-you' (sg.)

kuṭux-a:t-e-∅ [2.3]

→ *kuṭukka:te* 'don't give-you' (sg.)

tirunt-t-a-ma:ṭṭ-e-∅ [2.7, 24]

→ *tiruttama:ṭṭe* 'won't correct-you' (sg.)

4.15.1.2.2. ~ *-i-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pa:rx-t-i-a:* [2.2, 20]

→ *pa:ttiya:* 'did you (sg.)-see ?'

var-p-i-mkaḷ [2.25, 26, 31, 32]

→ *varuvimke* 'will come-you' (pl.)

aṭamk-t-r-i-a: [2.7, 20, 24]

→ *aṭakkriya:* 'do you (sg.)-control?'

o:ṭ-a:t-i-mkaḷ [2.31, 32]

→ *o:ṭa:timke* 'don't run-you' (pl.)

kiḷi-x-a-ma:ṭṭ-i-mkaḷ [2.3, 31, 32]

→ *kiḷikkama:ṭṭimke* 'won't tear-you' (pl.)

4.15.1.3. *Third Person*

{*-a:-*}

~ *-Ø-* , ~ *-u-* , ~ *-a-* , ~ *-a:-*

4.15.1.3.1. ~ *-Ø-* Occurs after *-um-* [4.4.3.1], and after *-a-* [4.11.2], *-a:-* [4.5.2] and *-in-* [4.4.1.1] and before *-t-* [4.15.2.3.2].

Ex. *var-um-Ø* [2.33] → *varum* 'will come-it'

oṭi-x-t-a-Ø-t [2.2, 10, 25]

→ *oṭiccatu* 'that which broke'

cey-nt-a-Ø-t [2.10, 24, 25]

→ *cenjatu* 'that which did'

o:ṭ-in-Ø-t [2.9, 10, 25] → *o:ṭiccu* 'ran-it'

4.15.1.3.2. ~ *-u-* Occurs after *-ṭ-* [4.4.1.3.], *-nt-* [4.4.1.2.] and *-Ø-* [4.4.2.1.] and before *-t* [4.15.2.3.2].

Ex. *pa:rx-t-u-t* [2.2, 24, 25] → *pa:ttutu* 'saw-it'

var-nt-u-t- [2.24, 25] → *vantutu* 'came-it'

o:ṭ-Ø-u-t [2.25] → *o:ṭutu* 'runs-it'

4.15.1.3.3. ~ *-a-* Occurs after *-av-* [4.11.1] and before consonants.

Ex. *col-in-av-a-n* [2.14, 15]
→ *connavan* 'he who said'

naṭax-t-r-av-a-mkaḷ [2.2, 31, 32]
→ *naṭattravamke* 'they (hum.) who conduct'

pa:rx-a:t-av-a-ḷ [2.3, 24, 31, 32]
→ *pa:kka:ṭave* 'she who didn't see'

cey-nt-av-a-r [2.10, 24, 25] → *cenjavaru* 'he (hon.) who did'

4.15.1.3.4. ~ *-a:-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ke:ḷx-t-a:-n* [2.2, 5, 24] → *ke:ṭṭa:n* 'asked-he'

kiḷi-x-p-a:-ḷ [2.2, 31] → *kiḷippa:* 'will tear-she'

aṭix-kr-a:-mkaḷ [2.2, 31, 32] → *aṭikkra:mke* 'beat-they' (hum.)

cey-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:-r [2.25, 28] → *ceyyama:ṭṭa:ru* 'he (hon.) won't-do'

4.15.2. GENDER-NUMBER

$$\text{St.-[Tr.]} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Inf.} \\ \text{Tense} \\ \text{Neg}_1. \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Neg}_2. \\ - \\ - \end{bmatrix} \text{-P.N.-Th.P.-}$$

4.15.2.1 *Masculine singular*

{*-n*}

~-*n*

~-*n*

Ex. *pa:rx-t-a:-n* [2.2, 24] → *pa:tta:n* 'saw-he'

col-p-a:-n [2.25, 26, 28] → *colluva:n* 'will say-he'

aḷu-r-a:-n [2.21] → *aḷuvra:n* 'weeps-he'

naṭax-t-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:-n [2.2.]
→ *naṭattama:ṭṭa:n* 'won't conduct-he'

po:k-a:t-av-a-n 'he who didn't go'

4.15.2.2. *Feminine singular*

{*-ḷ*}

~ - *ḷ*

~ - *ḷ*

Ex. *col-in-a:-ḷ* [2.14, 15, 31] → *conna:* 'said-she'

ke:ḷx-kr-a:-ḷ [2.2, 24, 31] → *ke:kkra:* 'asks-she'

maṭamk-t-p-a:-ḷ [2.7, 24, 25, 26, 31]
→ *maṭakkuva:* 'will fold-she'

pe:c-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:-ḷ [2.31]
→ *pe:cama:ṭṭa:* 'won't speak-she'

cey-a:t-av-a-ḷ [2.28, 31]
→ *ceyya:tave* 'she who didn't do'

4.15.2.3. *Neuter singular*

{-t}

~-*t*, ~-∅

4.15.2.3.1. ~ -∅ Occurs after *-um-* [4.4.3.1].

Ex. *var-um-∅* [2.33] → *varun* 'will come-it'

aṭamk-t-um-∅ [2.7, 24, 33]

→ *aṭakkun* 'will control-it'

oṭi-x-um-∅ [2.3, 33] → *oṭikkun* 'will break-it'

4.15.2.3.2. ~ -*t* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *po:k-∅-u-t* [2.25] → *po:kutu* 'goes-it'

a:k-in-∅-t [2.8, 9, 10, 14, 25]

→ *a:ccu* 'became-it'

var-nt-a-∅-t [2.24, 25]

→ *vantatu* 'that which came'

a:ṭ-a:-∅-t [2.25] → *a:ṭa:tu* 'won't shake-it'

4.15.2.4. *Masculine honorific singular*

{-*r*}

~ -*r*

~ -*r*

Ex. *pa:rx-t-a:-r* [2.2, 24, 25]

→ *pa:tta:ru* 'saw-he' (hon.)

o:ṭ-t-p-a:-r [2.7, 25, 26]

→ *o:ṭṭuva:ru* 'will drive-he' (hon.)

po:k-a:t-av-a-r [2.25]
→ *po:ka:tavaru* 'he(hon.) who didn't go'

pe:c-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:-r [2.25]
→ *pe:cama:ṭṭa:ru* 'won't speak-he' (hon.)

4.15.2.5. *Epicene plural*[5]

{*-mkaḷ*}

~ *-mkaḷ*

~ *-mkaḷ*

Ex. *cey-nt-a:-mkaḷ* [2.10, 24, 31, 32]
→ *cenja:mke* 'did-they' (hum.)

pa:y-tt-p-a:-mkaḷ [2.10, 24, 25, 31, 32]
→ *pa:ccuva:mke* 'will irrigate-they' (hum.)

pa:rx-a:t-av-a-mkaḷ [2.3, 24, 31, 32]
→ *pa:kka:tavamke* 'they (hum.) who didn't see'

var-a-ma:ṭṭ-a:-mkaḷ [2.31, 32]
→ *varama:ṭṭa:mke* 'won't come-they' (hum.)

oṭi-x-kr-a:-mkaḷ-a: [2.2]
→ *oṭikkra:mkaḷa:* 'do they (hum.) -break ?'

5. This suffix is also used to represent the honorific singular meaning in the third person.

4.15.3. NUMBER

$$\text{St.} - [\text{Tr.}] - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Inf.} \\ \text{Tense} \\ \text{Neg}_1. \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Neg}_2. \\ — \\ — \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Fi.P.} \\ \text{Se.P.} \end{bmatrix} -$$

4.15.3.1. *Singular*

{*-n*}

∞ *-n*, ∞ -∅

4.15.3.1.1. ∞ -∅ Occurs after the second person suffix *-e-* [4.15.1.2.1].

Ex. *var-nt-e-∅* [2.24] → *vante* 'came-you' (sg.)

piri-x-p-e-∅ [2.2]

→ *pirippe* 'will separate-you' (sg.)

col-a-ma:ṭṭ-e-∅ [2 28]

→ *collama:ṭṭe* 'won't say-you' (sg.)

4.15.3.1.2. ∞ *-n* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cey-nt-e-n* [2.10, 24] → *cenjen* 'did-I'

aru-x-p-e-n [2.2] → *aruppen* 'will cut-I'

kiḷi-x-a-ma:ṭṭ-e-n [2.3]

→ *kiḷikkama:ṭṭen* 'won't tear-I'

a:ṭ-t-r-e-n [2.7] → *a:ṭṭren* 'shake-I'

4.15.3.2. *Honorific singular*

{*-mkaḷ*}

~ *-mkaḷ*

~ *-mkaḷ* Occurs after *-i-* [4.15.1.2.2].

Ex. *aru -x-t-i-mkaḷ* [2.2, 31, 32]
→ *aruttimke* 'cut-you' (hon. sg.)

poraḷ-tt-r-i-mkaḷ [2.5, 24, 31, 32]
→ *poraṭṭrimke* 'roll-you' (hon. sg.)

naṭax-t-a:t-i-mkaḷ [2.2, 31, 32]
→ *naṭatta:timke* 'don't conduct-you' (hon. sg.)

o:ṭ-a-ma:ṭṭ-i-mkaḷ [2.31, 32]
→ *o:ṭama:ṭṭimke* 'won't run-you' (hon. sg.)

4.15.3.3. *Plural*

{*-m*}

~ *- m*, ~ *- mkaḷ*

4.15.3.3.1. ~ *-m* Occurs after *-o-* [4.15.1.1.2].

Ex. *col-in-o-m* [2.14, 15, 33] → *connon* 'said-we'

muri-x-p-o-m [2.2, 33] → *murippon*
'will break-we'

aṭamk-t-r-o-m [2.7, 24, 33] → *aṭakkron*
'control-we'

ke:ḷx-a-ma:ṭṭ-o-m [2.3, 24, 33]
→ *ke:kkama:ṭṭon* 'won't ask-we'

4.15.3.3.2. ~ *-mkaḷ* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *naṭax-nt-i-mkaḷ* [2.1, 31, 32] → *naṭantimke*
'walked-you' (pl.)

ka:ṭṭ-in-i-mkaḷ [2.14, 31, 32] → *ka:ṭṭnimke*
'showed-you' (pl.)

muṭi-x-p-i-mkaḷ [2.2, 31, 32] → *muṭippimke*
'will complete-you' (pl.)

tupp-a:t-i-mkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *tuppa:timke*
'don't spit-you' (sg.)

po:k-a-ma:ṭṭ-i-mkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *po:kama:ṭṭimke*
'won't go-you' (pl.)

4.15.4. IMPERATIVE

Imperative has only number distinctions i.e., singular and plural.

4.15.4.1. *Imperative singular*

{-∅}

~ -∅

~ -∅

Ex. *va:-∅* → *va:* 'come-you' (sg.)

ta:-∅ → *ta:* 'give-you' (sg.)

4.15.4.2. *Imperative plural*

{*-mkaḷ*}

∞ *-mkaḷ*, ∞ *-umkaḷ*

4.15.4.2.1. ∞ *-mkaḷ* Occurs after the stems ending in vowels.

Ex. *va:-mkaḷ* [2.31,32] → *va:mke* 'come-you' (pl.)

ta:-mkaḷ [2.31, 32] → *ta:mke* 'give-you' (pl.)

4.15.4.2.2. ∞ *-umkaḷ* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pa:ṭ-umkaḷ* [2.31, 32]

→ *pa:ṭumke* 'sing-you' (pl.)

col-umkaḷ [2.28, 31, 32]

→ *collumke* 'say-you' (pl.)

4.16. Complex Verb Stems

The complex verb stems consist of a main verb and one or more auxiliary verbs. The auxiliary verbs are added either to the verbal participle or to the infinitive form of the main verb. The complex verb forms with infinitive are called **'modals'** and the forms with verbal participle **'aspects'**[6].

The auxiliary verbs *ir*x-, *a:k-*, *uṭ-*, *pa:r*x-, *kiṭṭir*x- and *koḷ-* are added to the verbal participle form of the main verb.

The following auxiliary verbs *ku:ṭ-*, [*me:*]*ṇum*, *me:ṇṭa:m*, *muṭi-* and *vey*x- are added to the infinitive form of the main verb. The sandhi behaviour of the auxiliary verbs are the same as when they occur as main verbs.

4.16.1. ASPECTS

4.16.1.1. *Perfective*

{-*ir*x-}

∼ -*ir*x-

∼ -*ir*x-

Ex. *vant-inten* 'I had come'

---

6. See. H. F. Schiffmann, *A Transformational Grammar of the Tamil Aspectual System*, Washington, 1969, pp. 8.

pa:tt-ikkra:n 'he has seen'

ke:ṭṭ-ippa: 'she would have asked'

4.16.1.2. *Completive*

{*-a:k-*}

~ *-a:k-*

~ *-a:k-*

Ex. *vant-a:ccu* 'has come' (completely)

cenj-a:ccu 'has done' („)

4.16.1.3. *Definitive*

{*-uṭ-*}

~ *-uṭ-*

~ *-uṭ-*

Ex. *cenj-uṭṭen* 'I have done' (definitely)

kiḷicc-uṭṭa:n 'he tore' (definitely)

vant-uṭuva:n 'he will come' (definitely)

4.16.1.4. *Reflexive*

{*-koḷ*}

∞ *-kiṭ-*, ∞ *-ki-*, ∞ *-koḷ*

∞ *-kiṭ-* Occurs before past tense suffix *-t-* [4.4.1.3].

Ex. *kiḷiccu-kiṭṭen* 'I tore for myself'

-*ki-* Occurs before future tense suffix *-p-* [4.4.3.2].

Ex. *cenju-kiva:n* 'he will do for himself'

∞ -*koḷ* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cenju-ko* 'do (it) for yourself'

4.16.1.5. *Trial*

{-*pa:rx-*}

~ -*pa:rx-*

~ -*pa:rx-*

Ex. *kaṭṭi-pa:tta:n* 'he tried to build'

colli-pa:tta:n 'he tried to say'

4.16.1.6. *Durative*

{-*kiṭṭirx-*}

~ -*kiṭṭirx-*

~ -*kiṭṭirx-*

Ex. *eḷuti-kiṭṭinten* 'I was writing'

colli-kiṭṭikkra:n 'he is telling'

pa:ttu-kiṭṭippen 'I will be seeing'

4.16.2. MODALS

4.16.2.1. *Causative*

{-*veyx-*}

~ -*veyx-*

~ *-veyx-*

Ex. *po:ka-veccu* 'having caused (someone) to go'
kunta-veccen 'I caused (someone) to sit'
ceyya-vecca:n 'he caused (someone) to do'

4.16.2.2. *Obligatory*

{-[*me:*]*ṇum*}

~ -[*me:*]*ṇum*

~ - [*me:*]*num*

Ex. *vara-* [*me:*] *ṇun* 'have to come'
aṭakka- [*me:*] *ṇun* 'have to control'

4.16.2.3. *Possibility*

{*-ku:ṭ-*}

~ *-ku:ṭ-*

~ *-ku:ṭ-*

Ex. *vara-ku:ṭun* 'possibility of [ones] coming'
ceyya-ku:ṭun 'possibility of [ones] doing'

4.16.2.4. *Potential / Negative Potential*

{*-muṭi-*}

~ *-muṭi-*

~ *-muṭi-*

Ex. *ceyya-muṭiyun* '(one) can do'

oṭikka-muṭiyun '(one) can break'
vara-muṭiya:tu 'cannot come'
kiḷikka-muṭiya:tu 'cannot tear'

4.16.2.5. *Prohibitive*

{*-me:ṇṭa:m*}

~ *-me:ṇṭa:m*

~ *-me:ṇṭa:m*

Ex. *pa:kka-me:ṇṭa:n* don't see'
aṭikka-me:ṇṭa:n 'don't beat'
pirikka-me:ṇṭa:n 'don't separate'

4.17. Stem Alternants

4.17.1. 'Plough'

{*-uḷu*}

∞ *oḷa-*, ∞ *uḷu-*

∞ *oḷa-* Occurs before verbal derivative *-v* [4.18.1.I].

Ex. *oḷa-v* [2.25] → *oḷavu* 'ploughing' (N)

uḷu- Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *uḷu-t-∅* [2.25] → *uḷutu* 'having ploughed'

4.17.2. 'Become ripen'

{*paḷux-*}

paḷa-, ∞ *paḷux-*

∞ *paḷa-* Occurs before verbal derivative *-m* [4.1.8.1.3].

Ex. *paḷa-m* [2.32, 33] → *paḷon* 'fruit'

∞ *paḷux-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *paḷux-t-a* [2.2] → *paḷutta* 'ripened' (Adj.)

4.17.3. 'Cover'

{*po:tt-*}

po:r-, ∞ *po:tt-*

∞ *po:r-* Occurs before verbal derivative *-ve* [4.18.1.5].

Ex. *po:r-ve* 'covering cloth'

∞ *po:tt-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *po:tt-a* 'to cover'

4.17.4. 'Die'

{*ca:v-*}

∞ *cet-*, ∞ *ca:v-*

∞ *cet-* Occurs before past tense suffix *-t-* [4.4.1.3.].

Ex. *cet-t-a:-n* 'died-he'

∞ *ca:v-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ca:v-a* 'to die'

4.17.5. 'Heat'

{*cuṭ-*}

∞ *cu:ṭ-*, ∞ *cuṭ-*

∞ *cu:ṭ-* Occurs before verbal derivative -∅ [4.18.1.1.]

Ex. *cu:ṭ-∅* [2.25] → *cu:ṭu* 'heat' (N)

∞ *cuṭ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cuṭ-t-∅* [2.7, 25] → *cuṭṭu* 'having heated'

4.17.6. 'Become loose'

{*kaḷal-*}

∞ *kaḷar-*, ∞ *kaḷal-*

∞ *kaḷar-* Occurs before #.

Ex. *kaḷar-* # [2.25] → *kaḷaru* 'become loose'

∞ *kaḷal-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *kaḷal -nt-∅* [2.11, 24, 25]
→ *kaḷaṇṭu* 'having got loosened'

4.17.7. 'Spoil'

{*keṭ-*}

∞ *ke:ṭ-*, ∞ *keṭ-*

∞ *ke:ṭ-* Occurs before verbal derivative -∅ [4.18.1.1].

Ex. *ke:ṭ-∅* [2.25] → *ke:ṭu* 'ruin' (N)

∞ *keṭ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *keṭ-t-∅* [2.7, 25] → *keṭṭu* 'having spoiled'

4.17.8. 'See'

{*ka:ṇ-*}

∞ *kaṇ-*, ∞ *ka:ṇ-*

∞ *kaṇ-* Occurs before past tense suffix -*t*- [4.4.1.3].

Ex. *kaṇ-t-e-n* [2.16] → *kaṇṭen* 'saw-I'

∞ *ka:ṇ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ka:ṇ-a* 'to see'

4.17.9 'Kill'

{*kol-*}

∞ *kole*, ∞ *kol-*

∞ *kole* Occurs before #.

Ex. *kole* # → *kole* 'murder' (N)

∞ *kol-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *kol-a* [2.28] → *kolla* 'to kill'

4.17.10 'Forget'

{*marax-*}

∞ *mara-*, ∞ *marax-*

∞ *mara-* Occurs before verbal derivative -*ti* [4.18.1.1].

Ex. *mara-ti* 'forgetfulness'

∞ *marax-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *marax- a* [2.3] → *marakka* 'to forget'

4.17.11. 'Plant'

{*naṭ-*}

∞ *naṭa-*, ∞ *naṭ-*

∞ *naṭa-* Occurs before verbal derivative -*v* [4.18.1.1].

Ex. *naṭa-v* [2.25] → *naṭavu* 'seedling of crop'

∞ *naṭ-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *naṭ-t-∅* [2.7, 25] → *naṭṭu* 'having planted'

4.17.12. 'Pain'

{*no:v-*}

∞ *no:v-*, ∞ *no-*

∞ *no:v-* Occurs before verbal derivative -∅ [4.18.1.1].

Ex. *no:v-∅* [2.25] → *no:vu* 'pain' (N)

∞ *no-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *no-nt-u-t* [2.25] → *nontutu* 'pained-it'

4.17.13. 'Boil'

{*ve:k-*}

∞ *ve-*, ∞ *ve:k-*

∞ *ve-* Occurs before past tense suffix -*nt*- [4.4.1.2].

Ex. *ve-nt-a* 'boiled' (Adj.)

∞ *ve:k-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ve:k-um-∅* [2.33] → *ve:kun* 'will boil-it'

4.17.14. 'Come'

{*va:*}

∞ *va:*, ∞ *var-*

∞ *va:* Occurs before imperative singular -∅ [4.15.4.1].

Ex. *va:-∅* → *va:* 'come-you' (sg.)

∞ *var-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *var-a* 'to come'

4.17.15. $\left\{ W \begin{Bmatrix} i \\ u \end{Bmatrix} x- \right\}$

∞ W-, ∞ W $\begin{Bmatrix} i \\ u \end{Bmatrix}$ -

∞ W- Occurs before verbal derivative suffixes.

Ex. *co:t-ane* 'test' (N)

yu:k-am [2.32, 33] → *yu:kon* 'guess' (N)

pav-ti 'share' (N)

∞ W $\begin{Bmatrix} i \\ u \end{Bmatrix}$ x- Occurs elsewhere.

ca:tix-a [2.3] → *ca:tikka* 'to accomplish'

kavanix-t-∅ [2.2, 10, 25]

→ *kavaniccu* 'having listened'

pavux-t-∅ [2.2, 25] → *pavuttu* 'having shared'

4.17.16. 'Give'

{*ta:*}

∞ *ta:* , ∞ *tar-*

∞ *ta:* Occurs before imperative singular -∅ [4.15.4.1].

Ex. *ta:-∅* → *ta:* 'give-you' (sg.)

∞ *tar-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tar-a* 'to give'

4.17.17. 'Smell'

{*maṇax-*}

∞ *maṇa-* , ∞ *maṇax-*

∞ *maṇa-* Occurs before verbal derivative -*m* [4.18.1.3].

Ex. *maṇa-m* [2.32, 33] → *maṇon* 'good smell'

∞ *maṇax-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *maṇax-a* [2.3] → *maṇakka* 'to smell'

4.18. Verbal Derivatives[7]

4.18.1. DERIVATIVE SUFFIXES

Verbal derivatives are not productive in Tamil. There are many verbal derivative suffixes like *-am*, *-tam*, *-ke*, *-ikke*,

7. Verbal derivative is a non-productive morpheme and hence the allomorphs of the various verbal derivative morphemes are morphologically conditioned. See. Dr. S.Agesthialingom, "*Description of the Language of Patiṟṟuppattu*", [Unpublished Ph.D. thesis submitted to the Kerala University, 1961].

-vi etc. which occur after verbal stems. The number of verbal stems to which each of these derivative suffixes are added is very limited.

The verbal derivatives are classified into five types on the basis of the relationship between the verb and the derivative suffix. They are, (1) Factive nominals, (2) Resultive nominals, (3) Resultant - object nominals, (4) Action nominals and (5) Instrument or consequence of action nominals.

4.18.1.1. *Factive nominals*

{*-p*}

∞ *-tale*, ∞ *-v*, ∞ *-av*, ∞ *-ke*, ∞ *-ti*,
∞ *-∅*, ∞ *-ikke*, ∞ *-antam*, ∞ *-am*, ∞ *-p*

∞ *-tale* occurs after the stem *namp-*.

Ex. *namp-tale* [2.25] → *namputale* 'belief'

∞ - *v* Occurs after the stems *aḷax-*, *uḷu-*, *naṭ-* and *naney-*.

Ex. *aḷax-v* [2.1, 25] → *aḷavu* 'measurement'
uḷu-v [4.17.1 & 2.25] → *oḷavu* 'ploughing'
naṭ-v [4.17.11 & 2.25]
→ *naṭavu* 'seedling of crop'
naney-v [2.25, 29] → *nanevu* 'wetness'

∞ - *av* Occurs after the stem *a:tarix-*.

a:tarix-av [4.17.15 & 2.25]
→ *a:taravu* 'support' (N)

∞ - *ke* Occurs after the stem *eccarix*-.

Ex. *eccarix-ke* [2.2] → *eccarikke* 'warning' (N)

∞ - *ti* Occurs after the stem *marax*-.

Ex. *marax–ti* [4.17.10] → *marati* 'forgetfulness'

∞ - ∅ Occurs after the stems *cuṭ*- and *keṭ*-.

Ex. *cuṭ-∅* [4.17.5 & 2.25] → *cu:ṭu* 'heat' (N)

keṭ-∅ [4.17.7 & 2.25] → *ke:ṭu* 'ruin' (N)

∞ - *ikke* Occurs after the stem *eṇ*-.

Ex. *eṇ-ikke* [2.28] → *eṇṇikke* 'count' (N)

∞ -*antam* Occurs after the stem *opp*-.

Ex. *opp–antam* [2.32, 33] → *oppantón* 'agreement'

∞ -*am* Occurs after the stems of Vd_6 [4.18.2.5].

Ex. *ti:rma:nix–am* [4.17.15 & 2.32, 33]
→ *ti:rma:non* 'decision'

cammatix-am [4.17.15 & 2.32, 33]
→ *cammaton* 'consent' (N)

∞ -*p* Occurs after the stems of Vd_1 [4.18.2.1].

erax-p [2.2, 25] → *erappu* 'pungency'

cirix–p [2.2, 25] → *cirippu* 'laughter'

arux–p [2.2, 24] → *aruppu* 'harvest'

4.18.1.2. *Resultive nominals*

{ *-vi* }

∞ *-vi*, ∞ *-te*, ∞ *-t*, ∞ *-va:cci*, ∞ *-ane*, ∞ *-aṇe*, ∞ *-ma:nam*, ∞ *-ttal*, ∞ *-am*, ∞ *-tam*

∞ *-vi* Occurs after the stems *porax-* and *ke:ḷx-*.

Ex. *porax-vi* [2.1] → *poravi* 'birth'

ke:ḷx-vi [2.1] → *ke:ḷvi* 'question' (N)

∞ *-te* Occurs after the stem *naṭax-*.

Ex. *naṭax-te* [2.2] → *naṭatte* 'conduct' (N)

∞ *-t* Occurs after the stem *po:k-*.

Ex. *po:k-t* [2.7, 25] → *po:kku* 'tendency'

∞ *-va:cci* Occurs after the stem *aḷu-*.

Ex. *aḷu-va:cci* 'weeping'

∞ *-ane* Occurs after the stems *ca:tix-*, *co:tix-* and *yo:cix-*.

Ex. *ca:tix-ane* [4.17.15]
→ *ca:tane* 'accomplishment of a work'

co:tix-ane [4.17.15] → *co:tane* 'test' (N)

yo:cix-ane [4.17.15] → *yo:cane* 'thought' (N)

∞ *-aṇe* Occurs after the stem *vica:rix-*.

vica:rix-aṇe [4.17.15.] → *vica:raṇe* 'enquiry'

∞ *-ma:nam* Occurs after the stems *te:y-*, *ce:r-*and *kumpuṭ-*.

Ex. *te:y-ma:nam* [2.32, 33]
→ *te:yma:non* 'wear and tear'
ce:r-ma:nam [2.32, 33] → *ce:rma:non* 'company'
kumpuṭ-ma:nam [2.25, 32, 33]
→ *kumpuṭuma:non* 'blessing'

∞ *-ttal* Occurs after the stems *eri-*, *pa:y-*, *tuṇi-* and *korey-*.

Ex. *eri-ttal* [2.10, 25] → *ericcalu* 'burning' (N)
pa:y-ttal [2.10, 24, 25] → *pa:ccalu* 'flow' (N)
tuṇi-ttal [2.10, 25] → *tuṇiccalu* 'boldness'
korey-ttal [2.10, 24, 25] → *koreccalu* 'less'

∞ *-tam* Occurs after the stems of Vd_1 [4.18.2.2].

Ex. *a:ṭ-tam* [2.7, 32, 33] → *a:ṭṭon* 'play' (N)
tu:mk-tam [2.7, 24, 32, 33] → *tu:kkon* 'sleep' (N)

∞ *-am* Occurs after the stems of Vd_3 [4.18.2.3].

Ex. *akal-am* [2.32, 33] → *akalon* 'breadth'
ni:ḷ-am [2.32, 33] → *ni:ḷon* 'length'

4.18.1.3. *Resultant - object nominals*

{*-ve*}

∞ *-ttal*, ∞ *-tti*, ∞ *-ve*, ∞ *-t*, ∞ *-ti*, ∞ *-ma:nam*, ∞ *-m*, ∞ *-tam*, ∞ *-cal*, ∞ *-Ø*

∞ *-ttal* Occurs after the stem *veḷey-*.

Ex. *veḷey-ttal* [2.10, 24, 25]
→ *veḷeccalu* 'produce' (N)

∞ *-tti* Occurs after the stem *muṭi-*.

Ex. *muṭi-tti* [2.10] → *muṭicci* 'knot' (N)

∞ *-ve* Occurs after the stem *ve:rx-*.

Ex. *ve:rx-ve* [2.1] → *ve:rve* 'perspiration'

∞ *-t* Occurs after the stems *eḷut-*, *pe:c-*, *pa:ṭ-* and *pu:c-*.

Ex. *eḷut-t* [2.25] → *eḷuttu* 'letter'
pe:c-t [2.7, 25] → *pe:ccu* 'speech'
pa:ṭ-t [2.7, 25] → *pa:ṭṭu* 'song'
pu:c-t [2.7, 25] → *pu:ccu* 'white wash'

∞ *-ti* Occurs after the stem *pavux-*.

Ex. *pavux -ti* [4.17.15] → *pavti* 'portion'

∞ *-ma:nam* Occurs after the stem *var-*.

var-ma:nam [2.25, 32, 33]
→ *varuma:non* 'income'

∞ *-m* Occurs after the stem *paḷux-*.

Ex. *paḷux-m* [4.17.2 & 2.32, 33] → *paḷon* 'fruit'

∞ *-tam* Occurs after the stem *minj-*.

Ex. *minj-tam* [2.6, 7, 24, 32, 33] → *miccon* 'balance'

∞ *-cal* Occurs after the stems *oṭi*-and *kiḷi*-.

Ex. *oṭi-cal* [2.25] → *oṭicalu* 'broken thing'

kiḷi-cal [2.25] → *kiḷicalu* 'torn cloth'

∞ -∅ Occurs after the stems of Vd_4 [4.18.2.4].

Ex. *kaṭṭ-∅* [2.25] → *kaṭṭu* 'bundle' (N)

pu:ṭṭ-∅ [2.25] → *pu:ṭṭu* 'lock' (N)

veṭṭ-∅ [2.25] → *veṭṭu* 'cut'

aṭix-∅ [2.1] → *aṭi* 'foot'

eceyx-∅ [2.1, 33] → *ece* 'song'

4.18.1.4. *Action nominals*

{ *-al* }

∞ *-ke*, ∞ *-al*

∞ *-ke* Occurs after the stem *cey*-.

Ex. *cey-ke* 'action'

∞ *-al* Occurs after the stems of Vd_6 [4.18.2.6].

Ex. *irum-al* [2.25] → *irumalu* 'cough'

kuṭux-al [2.3, 25] → *kuṭukkalu* 'the act of giving'

min-al [2.25, 28] → *minnalu* 'lightning'

4.18.1.5. *Instrument or consequence of action nominals*

{ *-i* }

∞ *-ke*, ∞ *-ve*, ∞ *-i*, ∞ *-p*

∞ *-ke* Occurs after the stem *paṭux–*.

Ex. *paṭux–ke* [2.2] → *paṭukke* 'bed'

∞ *-ve* Occurs after the stems *pa:rx–*, *po:tt–* and *karax–*.

pa:rx-ve [2.1] → *pa:rve* 'sight'

po:tt–ve [4.17.3] → *po:rve* 'covering cloth'

karax–ve [2.1.] → *karave* 'milk cow'

∞ *-i* Occurs after the stems *otav–* and *mu:ṭ–*.

Ex. *otav–i* 'help'

mu:ṭ-i 'cover/lid'

∞ *-p* Occurs after the stem *torax–*.

Ex. *torax–p* [2.2, 25] → *torappu* 'lock' (N)

4.18.2. Verb stems which take the various verbal derivative suffixes are listed below.

4.18 2.1. Vd_1 Those stems which take the verbal derivative suffix *-p* [4.18.1.1] belong to this class.

inix–	*oṭeyx-*
iḷux-	*paṭix–*
eṇeyx–	*paṭapaṭax-*
erax–	*paḷapaḷax–*
aḷeyx–	*poḷeyx–*
arux–	*porax–*

puḷix-	*ka:yx-*
taṭux-	*koḷux-*
tavix-	*matix-*
tovarx-	*maṭix-*
tuṭix-	*mannix-*
cirix-	*marux-*
cevax-	*moḷeyx-*
cantix-	*moreyx-*
calacalax-	*muḷix-*
coracorax-	*neneyx-*
kacax-	*naṭix-*
kalax-	*virix-*
kalakalax-	*verux-*

4.18.2.2. Vd_2 Those stems which take the verbal derivative suffix *-tam* [4.18.1.2] belong to this class.

iruk-	*aḷunt-*
eramk-	*a:-ṭ*
e:mk-	*otumk-*
e:r-	*oṭumk-*
aṭamk-	*o:ṭ-*
amumk-	*patumk-*

paḷak-

porunt-

puḷumk-

tilump-

tirump-

tayamk-

toṭamk-

tu:mk-

curumk-

kalamk-

koḷamp-

kuruk-

ku:ṭ-

mayamk-

moṭamk-

ni:nj-

nerumk-

naṭumk-

vi:mk-

veḷamk-

va:ṭ-

4.18.2.3. Vd_3 Those stems which take the verbal derivative suffix *-am* [4.18.1.2] belong to this class.

akal-

ocar-

ni:ḷ-

4.18.2.4. Vd_4 Those stems which take the verbal derivative suffix -Ø [4.18.1.3] belong to this class.

iṭi-

iḷux-

eceyx-

ataṭṭ-

aṭix-
aṭukk-
alac-
arey-
oteyx-
oṭṭ-
orey-
ulukk-
pacix-
poṭix-
pokey-
puṭix-
pu:x-
pu:ṭṭ-
tiṭṭ-
tiruv-
taṭav-
taṭṭ-
taḷ-
ta:v-
truṭ-

ca:v-
coṭṭ-
col-
cori-
cutt-
cuṇṭ-
cuḷix-
kiḷ-
katt-
kattarix-
kaṭṭ-
kott-
kol-
korey-
kutix-
kutt-
kuṭṭ-
kulukk-
kurix-
metix-
maṭi-

mo:ṭ-	*veṭix-*
mumk-	*veṭṭ-*
neley-	*vereyx-*
nu:ḷx-	*valix-*
veteyx-	

4.18.2.5. Vd_5 Those stems which take the verbal derivative suffix *-am* [4.18.1.1] belong to this class.

anupavix-	*kavanix-*
ti:rma:nix-	*ko:vix-*
cammatix-	*yu:kix-*
cante:kix-	

4.18.2.6. Vd_6 Those stems which take the verbal derivative suffix *-al* [4.18.1.4] belong to this class.

irum-	*min-*
kuṭux-	*va:mk-*

5 APPELLATIVE VERBS

Appellative verbs are those which cannot take tense suffixes but can take or are capable of taking other verbal suffixes like participial noun, relative participle, verbal participle, conditional, third person and gender-number suffixes[1].

5.1. Stem classification

5.1.1. Stems which have only one alternant belong to this class.

eḷay-	'young'
uḷ-	'exist'
paḷay-	'old'

1. See Dr. S. Agesthialingom & Dr. S. V. Shanmugam, *The Language of Tamil Inscriptions* [1250-1350 A.D.], [DLP, 23], Annamalainagar, 1970. pp. 204 to 205.

putu-	'new'
muḷu-	'full'
mu:tt-	'old'
nal-	'good'

5.1.2. Stems which have more than one alternant belong to this class.

5.1.2.1. *Not-exist*

{ *il-* }

∞ *illa:t-*, ∞ *illa:-*, ∞ *il-*

∞ *illa:t-* Occurs before relative participle *-a* [5.3].

Ex. *illa:t-a* 'that which does not exist'

∞ *illa:-* Occurs before verbal participle *-mal* [5.4].

Ex. *illa:-mal* [2.31, 32] → *illa:me* 'without' (Adv.)

∞ *il-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *il-e* [2.28] → *ille* 'no'

5.1.2.2. *Rare*

{*ari-*}

∞ *aru-*, ∞ *ari-*

∞ *aru-* Occurs before quality suffix *-me* [5.5].

Ex. *aru- me* 'rareness'

∞ *ari-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ari-a* [2.20] → *ariya* 'rare' (Adj.)

5.1.2.3. *Possess*

{*oṭay-*}

∞ *oṭa-*, ∞ *oṭay-*

∞ *oṭa-* Occurs before quality suffix-*me* [5.5].

Ex. *oṭa-me* 'wealth'

∞ *oṭay-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *oṭay-a-a-n* [2.21] → *oṭayavan* 'one who possess'

5.1.2.4. *Big/Great*

{*peru-*}

∞ *peru-*, ∞ *peri-*

∞ *peru-* Occurs before quality suffix -*me* [5.5].

Ex. *peru-me* 'greatness'

∞ *peri-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *peri-a* [2.20] → *periya* 'big/great' (Adj.)

5.1.2.5. *Small*

{*ciru-*}

∞ *ciru-*, ∞ *cin-*

∞ *ciru-* Occurs before neuter singular suffix -*c* [5.9.5].

Ex. *ciru-∅-c* [2.25] → *cirucu* '(that is) small'

∞ *cin*- Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cin-a* [2.28] → *cinna* 'small' (Adj.)

5.2. Participial Noun

St.—

{ *-a-* }

~ *-a-*

~ *-a-*

Ex. *nal-a-a-n* [2.21, 28] → *nallavan* 'one who is good'

uḷ-a-Ø-t [2.25, 28] → *uḷḷatu* 'that which exists'

5.3. Relative Participle

St. —

{ *-a* }

~ *-a*

~ *-a*

Ex. *na-al* [2.28] → *nalla* 'good' (Adj.)

eḷay-a 'young' (Adj.)

illa:t-a 'that which does not exist'

5.4. Verbal Participle

St. —

{ *-mal* }

~ *-mal*

~ *-mal*

Ex. *illa:-mal* [2.31, 32] → *illa:me* 'without' (Adv.)

5.5. Quality Suffix

St. -

{*-me*}

~ *-me*

~ *-me*

Ex. *nal-me* [2.15] → *nanme* 'good' (N)

peru-me 'greatness'

putu-me 'newness'

5.6. Conditional

St. —

{*-ṭṭi*}

~ *-ṭṭi*

~ *-ṭṭi*

Ex. *illa:-ṭṭi* 'if not'

5.7. Impersonal Suffix

This suffix is common to all person and gender-number, and occurs with the stems *il-* and *uḷ-*.

St. —

{*-e*}

∞ *-e*, ∞ *-nt*

∞ *-e* Occurs after the stem *il-* [5.1.2.1].

Ex. *il-e* [2.28] → *ille* 'no'

∞ *-nt* Occurs after the stem *uḷ-* [5.1.1].

Ex. *uḷ-nt* [2.11, 25] → *uṇṭu* 'exists-it'

5.8. Third Person Suffix

St. — [P. N.] —

{ *-a-* }

∞ *-a-*, ∞ *-Ø-*

∞ *-Ø-* Occurs before neuter singular suffixes *-t* and *-c* [5.9.5].

Ex. *nal-a-Ø-t* [2.25, 28]
→ *nallatu* 'that which is good'
peru-Ø-Ø-c [2.25] → *perucu* '(that is) big'

∞ *-a-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nal-a-a-n* [2.21, 28] → *nallavan* 'he who is good'
cin-a-a-ḷ [2.21, 28, 31, 32]
→ *cinnave* 'she who is young'

5.9. Gender-Number

St. — [P. N.] — Th. P. —

5.9.1. MASCULINE SINGULAR

Same as in Verb [4.15.2.1].

Ex. *nal-a-a-n* [2.21, 28] → *nallavan*
'he who is good / (he) is good'

peri-a-a-n [2.20, 22] → *periyavan*
'he who is great / (he) is great'

5.9.2. FEMININE SINGULAR

Same as in verb [4.15.2.2].

Ex. *cin-a-a-ḷ* [2.21, 28, 31, 32] → *cinnave*
'she who is young / (she is) young'

mu:tt-a-a-ḷ [2.12, 31, 32] → *mu:ttave*
'she who is old / (she is) old'

5.9.3. MASCULINE HONORIFIC SINGULAR

Same as in verb [4.15.2.4].

Ex. *eḷay-a-a-r* [2.21, 25] → *eḷayavaru*
'he (hon.) who is young /
he (hon.) is young'

nal-a-a-r [2.21, 25, 28] → *nallavaru*
'he (hon.) who is good /
he (hon.) is good'

5.9.4. EPICENE PLURAL

Same as in verb [4.15.2.5].

Ex. *peri-a-a-mkaḷ* [2.20, 21, 31, 32] → *periyavamke*
'they (hum.) who are great /
they (hum.) are great'

nal-a-a-mkaḷ [2.21, 28, 31, 32] → *nallavamke*
'they (hum.) who are good /
they (hum.) are good'

5.9.5. NEUTER SINGULAR

{-*t*}

∞ -*t*, ∞ -*c*

∞ -*t* Occurs after -Ø [5.8] when preceded by -*a* [5.2].

Ex. *nal-a-Ø-t* [2.25, 28]
→ *nallatu* 'that which is good'

∞ -*c* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ciru-Ø-c* [2.25] → *cirucu* '(that is) small'
putu-Ø-c [2.25] → *putucu* '(that is) new'

6 PARTICLES

Particles are those forms which cannot take either case suffixes or tense suffixes but can take or are capable of taking clitics. Particles can occur freely or with noun or verb in a sentence.

6.1. Free Particles[1]

Free particles are further classified into two types viz.,

(1) those particles which can modify a verb and

(2) those particles which can qualify a noun

6.1.1. VERB MODIFIERS

{*ini*} 'hereafter'

~ *ini*, ~ *inime*

1. See. Dr. S. Agesthialingom & Dr. S.V. Shanmugam, *The Language of Tamil Inscriptions* [1250-1350 *A.D.*], [*DLP*, 23], Annamalainagar, 1970. pp. 216-18.

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *ini va:* 'come [you(sg.)] hereafter'

inime varama:ṭṭa:n '(he) won't come hereafter'

{*innum*} 'still'

~ *innum*

~ *innum*

Ex. *innum me:ṇum* [2.33]

→ *innun me:ṇun* 'still (is) necessary,

{*mi:ṇṭum*} 'again'

~ *mi:ṇṭum*, ~ *marupiṭi*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *marupiṭi pa:na:n* 'he went again'

mi:ṇṭum vanta:n [2.33]

→ *mi:ṇṭun vanta:n* 'he came again'

{*molla*} 'slowly'

~ *molla*

~ *molla*

Ex. *molla va:* 'come slowly'

{ *me:lum* } 'further'

~ *me:lum*

~ *me:lum*

Ex. *avan me:lum ke:ṭṭa:n* [2.33]

→ *avan me:lun ke:ṭṭa:n*

'he asked further'

{*cari*} 'alright/yes'

~ *cari*

Ex. *cari po:* 'alright, go'

{*cumma:*} 'without any purpose'

~ *cumma:*

~ *cumma:*

Ex. *cumma: vanta:n* '(he) came without any purpose'

{*taniya:*} 'alone/lonely'

~ *taniya:*

~ *taniya:*

Ex. *taniya: vanten* '(I) came alone'

{*aṭikkaṭi*} 'often'

~ *aṭikkaṭi*

~ *aṭikkaṭi*

Ex. *aṭikkaṭi varra:n* '(he) comes often'

{*lave*} 'little'

~ *lave*

~ *lave*

Ex. *lave kuṭutta:n* '(he) gave a little bit'

6.1.2. Noun Qualifiers

{*ve:re*} 'other'

~ *ve:re*

~ *ve:re*

Ex. *avan ve:re ve:le ceyva:n* 'he will do other work'

{*nompe*} 'much/many'

~ *nompe*, ~ *rompe*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *nompe pe:ru* 'many persons'

rompe a:ḷumke 'many persons'

6.2. Particles which occur freely and also after or before a noun or relative participle.

6.2.1. PARTICLES WHICH OCCUR AFTER A NOUN

{*mu:liyama:*} 'through'

~ *mu:liyama:*

~ *mu:liyama:*

Ex. *avan mu:liyama:* 'through him'

komkan mu:liyama: 'through Kongan'

{*a:ccum*} 'alternative'

~ *a:ccum*, ~ *a:vatu*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *komkan a:ccum cellappan a:ccum* [2.33]

→ *komkana:ccun cellappana:ccun*

'either Kongan or Chellappan'

na:n a:vatu avan a:vatu 'either I or he'

6.2.2. PARTICLES WHICH OCCUR AFTER NOUN AND RELATIVE PARTICIPLE

{ *poravu* } 'after'

~ *poravu*, ~ *purppa:ṭu*

Both are in free variation.

Ex.	*vanta poravu*	'after coming'
	avanukku poravu	'after him'
	cenja purppa:ṭu	'after doing'
	atukku purppa:ṭu	'after that'

{*muṭṭum*} 'till'

~ *muṭṭum*, ~ *vare*, ~ *varekkum*

All are in free variation.

Ex. *varra muṭṭum* [2.33]
→ *varra muṭṭun* 'till (someone) comes'

cenja vare 'till done'

atu muṭṭum [2.33] → *atu muṭṭun* 'till that'

atu varekkum [2.33] → *atu varekkun* 'till that'

6.2.3. PARTICLES WHICH OCCUR ONLY AFTER RELATIVE PARTICIPLE

{*oṭane*} 'immediately'

~ *oṭane*

~ *oṭane*

Ex. *vanta oṭane* 'as soon as (someone) came'

cenja oṭane 'as soon as (someone) did'

{*po:tu*} 'temporal'

~ *po:tu*, ~ *appe*

~ *po:tu* Occurs after the R. P. suffix -Ø [4.9.1].

Ex. *var-um-Ø-po:tu* → *varumpo:tu* 'while coming'

pa:rx-um-Ø-po:tu [2.3, 24]

→ *pa:kkumpo:tu* 'while seeing'

~ *appe* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cenja appe* 'while doing'

pa:kkra appe 'while seeing'

{*ma:tiri*} 'similar'

~ *ma:tiri*, ~ *va:kkule*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *conna ma:tiri* 'in the same way as said'

vanta va:kkule 'in the same way as (someone) came'

ke:kkra ma:tiri 'in the same way as (someone) asks'

6.2.4. FREE PARTICLES WHICH OCCUR WITH NOUN

{*kiṭṭe*} 'near'

~ *kiṭṭe*

~ *kiṭṭe*

Ex. *atukku kiṭṭe* 'near that'

kiṭṭe va: 'come, near'

{*eṭṭe*} '*away*'

~ *eṭṭe*

~ *eṭṭe*

Ex. *valavukku eṭṭe* 'away from the village'

eṭṭe po: 'go away'

{*minti*} 'before'

~ *minti*, ~ *minna:le*, ~ *minna:ṭi*

All are in free variation.

Ex. *avanukku minti* 'before him'

atukku minna:le 'before that'

u:kku minna:ṭi 'before you' (sg.)

minna:le 'before'

minti po: 'go! before'

6.2.5. PATICLES WHICH OCCUR AFTER OR BEFORE NOUN AND ALSO AS FREE FORMS

{*ki:ḷe*} 'below'

~ *ki:ḷe*, ~ *ki:ḷ*

~ *ki:ḷ* Occurs before close juncture /+/.

Ex. *kiḷ + na:ṭu* 'plain'

~ *ki:ḷe* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *atukku ki:ḷe* 'below that'

ki:ḷe 'below'

{*me:le*} 'above'

~ *me:*, ~ *me:le*

~ *me:* Occurs before close juncture /+/.

Ex. *me: + male* 'peak of the hill'

~ *me:le* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *male me:le* 'on the hill'

atukku me:le 'about that'

me:le 'above'

{*uḷḷe*} 'inside'

~ *uḷ*, ~ *uḷḷe*

~ *uḷ* Occurs before close juncture /+

Ex. *uḷ+na:kku* [2.15,16] → *uṇṇa:kku* 'uvula'

~ *uḷḷe* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *u:ṭṭukku uḷḷe* 'inside the house'

uḷḷe 'inside'

{*veḷiye*} 'outside'

~ *veḷi* Occurs before close juncture /+/.

Ex. *veḷi+a:ḷu* [2.20] → *veḷiya:ḷu* 'stranger'

~ *veḷiye* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *u:rukku veḷiye* 'outside the village'

veḷiye 'outside'

{*aṭiyle*} 'under'

~ *aṭi*, ~ *aṭiyle*

~ *aṭi* Occurs before close juncture /+/.

Ex. *aṭi+vavru* 'abdomen'

~ *aṭiyle* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *aṭiyle* 'under'
atukku aṭiyle 'under that'
marattaṭiyle 'under the tree'

{*naṭuve*} 'center'

~ *naṭu*, ~ *naṭuve*

~ *naṭu* Occurs before close juncture /+/.

Ex. *naṭu + ja:mam* [2.32, 33]
→ *naṭu ja:mon* 'mid-night'
naṭu + to:ṭṭam [2.32, 33]
→ *naṭutto:ṭṭon* 'center field'

~ *naṭuve* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *naṭuve* 'at the center'
atukku naṭuve 'in the middle of that'

{*eture*} 'opposite'

~ *etur*, ~ *etutta:ple*, ~ *eture*

~ *eture* Occurs before close juncture /+/

Ex. *etur + u:ṭu* 'opposite house'

~ *etutta:ple* Occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with ~ *eture*.

Ex. *atukku etutta:ple* 'opposite to that'
atukku eture 'opposite to that'
eture 'in the opposite direction'

7 CLITICS

Clitics are those particles which are bound and they can take another clitic. They are of three types viz., (1) Pro-clitics which can occur before another clitic or noun. (2) Post-clitics which occur after pro-clitics and (3) Enclitics which occur after post-clitics, noun or verb.

7.1. Pro-clitics

7.1.1. DISTANT DEMONSTRATIVE

{ *a-* }

~ *a-*

~ *a-*

Ex. *a-nje* 'there'

a-kuṭṭ [2.25] → *akuṭṭu* 'that-side'

7.1.2. PROXIMATE DEMONSTRATIVE

{ *i-* }

∼ *i-*

∼ *i-*

Ex. *i–nje* 'here'

i-kuṭṭ [2.25] → *ikuṭṭu* 'this-side'

7.1.3. INTERROGATIVE

{ *e-* }

∞ *e:-*, ∞ *e-*

∞ *e:-* Occurs before post-clitic *-n* [7.2.4].

Ex. *e:-n* 'why'

∞ *e-* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *e–nje* 'where'

e–nta 'which' (Adj.)

7.2. Post-clitics

7.2.1. PLACE CLITICS

{*-nje*}

∼ *-nje*

∼ *-nje*

Ex. *a-nje* 'there'

i–nje 'here'

e–nje 'where'

{*-kuṭṭ*}

~ *kuṭṭ*

~ *-kuṭṭ*

Ex. *a-kuṭṭ* [2.25] → *akuṭṭu* 'that-side'

i-kuṭṭ [2.25] → *ikuṭṭu* 'this-side'

ekuṭṭ- [2.25] → *ekuṭṭu* 'which-side'

7.2.2. TIME CLITICS

{*-ṇṇ*}

~ *-ṇṇ*, ~ *-ṇṇekki*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *a-ṇṇ* [2.25] → *aṇṇu* 'that-day'

a-ṇṇekki "

i-ṇṇ [2.25] → *iṇṇu* 'to-day'

{*-ppe*}

~ *-ppe*

~ *-ppe*

Ex. *a-ppe* 'at that time'

i-ppe 'now'

e-ppe 'when'

7.2.3. CLITICS OF QUANTITY

{*-ttini*}

~ *-ttini*

Ex. *a-ttini* 'that-many'
i-ttini 'this-maay'
e-ttini 'how many'

{*-mpuṭṭ*}

~ *-mpuṭṭ*, ~ *-vaḷav*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *i-mpuṭṭ* [2.25] → *impuṭṭu* 'this-much'
i-vaḷav [2.25] → *ivaḷavu* ,,
a-mpuṭṭ [2.25] → *ampuṭṭu* 'that-much'

7.2.4. CLITIC OF REASON

{*-n*}

~ *-n*

~ *-n*

Ex. *e:-n* 'why'

7.2.5. CLITIC OF ADJECTIVE

{*-nta*}

~ *-nta*

~ *-nta*

Ex. *a-nta* 'that' (Adj.)
i-nta 'this' (Adj)
e-nta 'which' (Adj.)

7.2.6. CLITIC OF MANNER

{*-ppaṭi*}

~ *-ppaṭi*

Ex. *a-ppaṭi* 'in that way'

i-ppaṭi 'in this way'

e-ppaṭi 'how'

7.3. Enclitics

7.3.1. $ENCL_1$ WHICH OCCUR AFTER NOUN

{*-um*} 'even'

~ *-um*

~ *-um*

Ex. *komkan-um* [2.33]

→ *komkanun* 'even Kongan'

{*-um*} 'completive'

~ *-um*

~ *-um*

Ex. *patt-um* [2.33]

→ *pattun* 'ten' (all)

{*-am*} 'adjective'

∞ *-m*, ∞ *-am*, ∞ *-a:na*

∞ *-m* Occurs after the stems *pana-*, and *pacu-*.

Ex. *pana-m-paḷam* [2.32, 33]

→ *panampaḷon* 'palm fruit'

pacu-m-taḷey [2.18, 33]

→ *pacuntale* 'green leaf'

∞ *-am* Occurs after the stems *ten-* and *puḷi-*.

Ex. *ten-am-kaṇṭ* [2.25, 28]

→ *tennamkaṇṭu* 'young coconut seedling'

puḷi-am-paḷam [2.20, 32, 33]

→ *puḷiyampaḷon* 'tamarind fruit'

∞ *-a:na* Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *aḷak-a:na* 'beautiful' (adj.)

ne:r-a:na 'straight' (adj.)

{*-a:m*} 'ordinal'

~ *-a:m*, ~ *-a:vat*

Both are in free variation and occur after numeral bases.

Ex. *reṇṭ-a:m* [2.33] → *reṇṭa:n* 'second'

mu:n-a:vat [2.25] → *mu:ṇa:vatu* 'third'

{*-a:*} 'adverb'

~ *-a:*

~ *-a:*

Ex. *ve:kam-a:* 'speedily'

aḷak-a: 'beautifully'

{*-um*} 'enumerative'

~ *um*

~ *-um*

Ex. *na:lu pe:rum* [2.33]
→ *na:lu pe:run* 'all the four persons'

{*-va:ci*} 'quantitative'

~ *-va:ci*

~ *-va:ci*

Ex. *ka:l-va:ci* [2.29] → *ka:va:ci* 'quarter'
arey-va:ci [2.29] → *areva:ci* 'half'

{*-tanam*} 'qualitative'

~ *puttica:li+tanam* [2.32,33]
→ *puttica:li+tanon* 'cleverness'

po:kkiri + tanam [2.32, 33]
→ *po:kkiri+tanon* 'mischievousness'

{*-um*} 'also'

~ *-um*

~ *-um*

Ex. *komkan-um* [2.33]
→ *komkanun* 'Kongan also'
avan-um [2.33] → *avanun* 'he also'

{*-e:*}[1] 'emphatic'

~ *-e:*, ~ *-ta:n*

Both are in free variation.

---

1. The two allomorphs of this morpheme occur one after another to convey more emphasis.

Ex. *na:n-e:* 'I' (with emphasis)

na:n-ta:n 'I' (")

atu-ta:n 'that-it' (")

{*-e:*} 'conjunctive'

~ *-e:*

~ *-e:*

Ex. *oṇṇ-e:-ka:l* [2.25] *oṇṇe: ka:lu* 'one and quarter'

{*-patti*} 'about'

~ *-patti*

~ *-patti*

Ex. *avane-patti* 'about him'

komkane-patti 'about Kongan'

{*-viṭe*} 'comparative'

~ *-viṭe*, ~ *-ka:ṭṭi*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *enne-viṭe* 'than me'

enne-ka:ṭṭi "

Ex. *avan-ta:n-e:* 'he himself' (Intense emphasis)

komkan-e: -ta:n 'Kongan himself' (")

7.3.2. ENCL$_2$ WHICH OCCUR AFTER VERB

{ *-um* } 'temporal

~ *-um*

~ *-um*

Ex. *pa:ttat-um* [2.33] → *pa:ttatun*
'as soon as (someone) saw'

{ *-um* } 'in spite of'

~ *-um*

~ *-um*

Ex. *vant-um* [2.33] → *vantun*
'in spite of (ones) coming'

{ *-um* } 'even if'

~ *-um*, ~ *-ku:ṭe*

Both are in free variation.

Ex. *vanta:l-um* [2.33]
→ *vanta:lun* 'even if (one) comes'

vanta:l-ku:ṭe [2.31]
→ *vanta: ku:ṭe* 'even if(one) comes

7.3.3. ENCL$_s$ WHICH OCCUR AFTER BOTH NOUN AND VERB

{ *-um* } 'conjunctive'

~ *-um.......um*

~ *-um...um*

Ex. *na:n-um avan-um* [2.33]
→ *na:nun avanun* 'I and he'

o:ṭi-um naṭant-um [2.20, 33] → *o:ṭiyun naṭantun*
'having run and walked'

{*-a:*} 'interrogative'

~ *-a:*

~ *-a:*

Ex. *avan-a:* 'is he?'

vanta:n-a: 'did [he] come?'

{*-a:m*} 'quotative'

~ *- a:m*

~ *-a:m*

Ex. *komkan-a:m* [2.33]
→ *komkana:n* 'it is Kongan' (quo.)

pa:tta:n-a:m [2.33] → *pa:tta:na:n* 'he saw' (quo.)

7.3.4. ENCL$_4$ WHICH OCCUR AFTER POST-CLITICS

{*-um*} 'universal'

~ *-um*

~ *-um*

Ex. *e-nje-um* [2.20, 33] → *enjeyun* 'everywhere'

e-ppe-um [2.20, 33] → *eppeyun* 'always'

{*-o:*} 'indefinite'

~ *-o:*

~ *-o:*

Ex. *e-ppe-o:* [2.20] → *eppeyo:* 'sometime'

e-nje-o: [2.20] → *enjeyo:* 'somewhere'

LEXICON

LEXICAL ITEMS

/i/

ippe 'now' (Adv.)
ippaṭi 'in this way' (Adv.)
it 'this-it' (PN)
itumkaḷ 'these-they' (neu.) (PN)
ittini 'this-many' (N)
iṭ 'put' (V)
iṭi 'thunder' (V.N.)
iṭi 'pound' (V)
iṭupp 'waist' (N)
iṭukki 'pincers' (N)
iṭṭe:ri 'cattle path' (N)
icukkuṭṭi 'pig' (N)
kuṭṭ 'this-side' (Adv.)
ikkarey 'bank of a river' (N)
impuṭṭ 'this-much' (N)
imkitam 'good manners' (N)
ini 'hereafter' (Adv.)
ini 'be sweet' (V)
inipp 'sweet' (V.N.)
inime 'hereafter' (Adv.)
innum 'still/yet' (Adv.)
inta 'this' (Adj.)
inji 'wet ginger' (N)
inje 'here' (Adv.)
iṇṇ 'to-day' (Adv.)
iṇṇekki 'to-day' (Adv.)
iṣṭam 'desire' (N)
iṣṭappaṭ 'like' (V)

illamkam 'impediment' (N)
ille 'no'
iḷi 'show teeth' (V)
iḻu 'pull' (V)
iḻupp 'a disease' (V.N.)
iḻukkaṭi 'trouble' (V)
ir 'be' (V)
iravat 'twenty' (Num.)
irupp 'stock' (V.N.)
iruppu:ṭṭi 'a tree' (N)
iruṭṭ 'darkness' (N)
iruk 'be tight' (V)
irukk 'tight' (V)
irukkam 'tightness' (V.N.)
irum 'cough' (V)
irumal 'cough' (V.N.)
irump 'iron' (N)
iviyaḷ 'this-he/she'(hon.)(PN)
ivan 'this-he' (PN)
ivaḷ 'this-she' (PN)
ivaḷav 'this-much' (Adv.)
ivar 'this-he' (hon.) (PN)

/ *i:* /

i: 'fly' (N)
i:ṭ 'mortgage' (N)
i:ṭupa:ṭ 'attachment' (N)
i:ṭṭi 'spear' (N)
i:cal 'winged white ant' (N)
i:ccamaram 'date palm' (N)
i:kki 'rib of a plam leaf' (N)
i:ṉ 'give birth' (V)
i:ṣvaran 'name of a deity' (N)
i:r 'egg of a louse' (N)
i:ram 'wetness' (N)
i:ral 'liver' (N)
i:ravemka:yam 'onion' (N)
i:yam 'lead' (N)

/ *e* /

eppe 'when' (Adv.)
eppaṭi 'how' (Adv.)
et 'which' (I. PN.)
etutta:ple 'in the opposite direction' (Adv.)
etur 'oppose' (V)
eture 'in the opposite direction' (Adv.)
eturi 'enemy' (V.N.)
etura:ḷi 'enemy' (V.N.)
eturpa:r 'expect' (V)
ettini 'how many' (N)
eṭu 'take' (V)
eṭey 'weight' (N)
eṭappuḷi 'name of a place' (N)
eṭacci 'woman of herdsman caste' (N)
eṭam 'space' (N)

eṭanjal 'trouble' (N)
eṭar 'kick' (V)
eṭayan 'male of herdsman caste' (N)
eṭṭ 'eight' (Num.)
eṭṭ 'stretch' (V)
eṭṭe 'away' (Adv.)
eṭṭuka:l pu:cci 'spider' (N)
eṭṭa:yaram 'eight thousand' (Num.)
ecey 'sing' (V)
ecey 'song' (V.N.)
ecci 'saliva' (N)
eccarikke 'warning' (V.N.)
ekuṭṭ 'which-side' (Adv.)
emey 'eye-lid' (N)
emp 'spring up' (V)
empat 'eighty' (Num.)
empuṭṭ 'how much' (Adv.)
enta 'which' (I. Adj.)
entri 'raise' (V)
enje 'where' (I. Adv.)
enna 'what' (I. Adj.)
eṇ 'count' (V)
eṇepp 'joint' (V. N.)
eṇey 'join' (V)
eṇṇ 'which day' (Adv.)
eṇṇikke 'count' (V. N.)
eṇṇekki 'which day' (Adv.)
eṇṇey 'oil' (N)
eṇṇu:R 'eight hundred' (N)
eli 'rat' (N)
eliyan 'a sub-sect' (N)
eley 'leaf' (N)
elumiccamka:y 'lemon' (N)
elump 'bone' (N)
elley 'boundary' (N)
ella:m 'all'
ella:rum 'all persons'
eḷ 'sesame' (N)
eḷepp 'weakness' (V. N.)
eḷey 'become weak' (V)
eḷacci 'a personal name' (V)
eḷak 'become flexible' (V)
eḷani 'tender coconut' (N)
eḷav 'death' (N)
eḷaya 'young' (Adj.)
eḷayan 'a personal name' (N)
eḷayana:cci 'name of a deity' (N)
eḷupp 'wake up' (V)
eḷut 'write' (V)
eḷutt 'letter' (V. N.)
eḷump 'rise' (V)
eḷuvat 'seventy' (Num.)
eḷḷeṇṇey 'gingelly oil (N)
eri 'throw burn' (V)
ericcal 'burning' (V.N.)
erey 'bale out' (V)

erey 'prey' (N)
era 'be pungent' (V)
erapp 'pungency' (V.N.)
erappukka:y 'chille (N)
eraṭṭi 'wing' (N)
erakk 'cause to get down' (V)
erakkam 'slope' (V.N.)
eramey 'buffalo' (N)
eramk 'decend' (V)
eraval 'loan' (N)
erav 'prey' (N)
era: 'a fish' (N)
erukkan 'madar' (N)
erump 'ant' (N)
eruv 'manure' (N)
ert 'ox' (N)
ernu:R 'two hundred'(Num.)
eviyaḷ 'who' (hon.)(I. PN)
evan 'who' (mas.) (I. PN)
evaḷ 'who' (fem.) (I. PN)
evaḷav 'how much' (Adv.)
evur 'teeth gum' (N)

/ *e:* /

e:ppam 'belch' (N)
e:ta:ccum 'something' (N)
e:tt 'lift' (V)
e:ttam 'picottah' (N)
e:ṭ 'part of a banana leaf (N)
e:kkam 'despondency' (N)
e:kkara: 'acre' (N)
e:ma:tt 'deceive' (V)
e:ma:ttam 'disappointment' (V.N.)
e:ma:r 'be deceived' (V)
e:mk 'yearn' (V)
e:n 'why' (Adv.)
e:nam 'utensil' (N)
e:nt 'sustain' (V)
e:ṇi 'ladder' (N)
e:lakka:y 'cardamom' (N)
e:lam 'auction' (N)
e:ḷ 'seven' (Num.)
e:ḷey 'poor' (N)
e:ḷa:yaram 'seven thousand' (N)
e:ḷnu:r 'seven hundred' (Num.)
e:r 'climb' (V)
e:r 'plough' (N)
e:ri 'lake' (N)
e:ro:ṭṭ 'plough' (V)
e:rukaṭey 'gate' (N)
e:y 'a vocative expression' (Voc.)

/a/

apa:yam 'danger' (N)
app 'paste' (V)
appe 'then' (Adv.)
appaṭi 'in that way' (Adv.)
appa: 'father' (N)
apram 'afterwards' (Adv.)
apya: 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
at 'that-it' (PN)
atikam 'excess' (N)
atika:ri 'officer' (N)
atika:ram 'power' (N)
atiṣṭam 'luck' (N)
ataṭṭ 'rebuke' (V)
atakk 'chew' (V)
atarcci 'shock' (N)
atumkaḷ 'those-they' (neu.) (PN)
atur 'resound' (V)
att 'limit' (N)
atti 'fig' (N)
attini 'that-many' (N)
attamma: 'aunt' (N)
atta: „ (N)
aṭi 'beat' (V. & V. N.)
aṭikkiṇṇi 'bowl' (N)
aṭivayr 'abdomen' (N)
aṭiva:ram 'foot of the hill'(N)
aṭiyle 'below' (Adv.)
aṭepp 'closure' (V. N.)
aṭey 'close' (V)
aṭeya:ḷam 'mark' (N)
aṭatti 'crowdedness' (N)
aṭakk 'control' (V)
aṭakkam 'submission' (V. N.)
aṭama:nam mortgage (N)
aṭamk 'submit' (V)
aṭav 'mortgage (N)
aṭupp 'oven' (N)
aṭukk 'pile' (V & VN)
aṭukkutte:n 'a honey' (N)
aṭṭi 'row' (N)
aṭṭikey 'an oranment' (N)
aṭṭey 'leach' (N)
aṭṭaka:cam 'michievousness' (N)
aṭṭa:ḷi 'upper storey' (N)
aṭṭu:ḷiyam 'wicked deed' (N)
acimkitam 'ugliness' (N)
acey 'shake' (V)
acakka:ṭ 'name of a forest' (N)
acakkuṭṭi 'pig' (N)
acal 'capital' (N)
activa:ram 'foundation (N)
acci 'axle' (N)
acca:mkal 'a play' (N)

accuvellam 'jaggery' (N)
akaṭṭ 'broaden' (V)
akal 'become broad' (V)
akalam 'breadth' (V.N.)
akuṭṭ 'that-side' (Adv.)
akuma:nam 'self respect' (N)
akul 'a lamp' (N)
akkarey 'self concern' (N)
akkarey 'bank of a river' (N)
akka: 'elder sister' (N)
akkul 'arm-pit' (N)
akkramam 'injustice' (N)
ami 'put off' (V)
amey " (V)
amatt 'extinguish' (V)
amukk 'press' (V & V.N.)
amumk 'be pressed' (V)
amurtam 'ambrosia' (N)
amp 'arrow' (N)
ampuṭ 'be available' (V)
ampuṭṭ 'that-much' (Adv.)
amkam 'body part' (N)
ammi 'flat grinding stone' (N)
ammey 'small pox' (N)
ammanam 'nakedness' (N)
amma: 'mother' (N)
amma:va:cey 'new moon' (N)
anantamuṭicc 'an ornament' (N)

ana: 'an anna coin' (N)
anupavi 'enjoy/experience' (V)
anupavam 'experience' (V.N.)
anupp 'send' (V)
anumati 'permit' (V)
antiviṭinj 'early morning' (N)
anta 'that' (Adj.)
anto:ṭey 'down' (N)
antya:mey 'dusk' (N)
anj 'five' (Num.)
anje 'there' (Adv.)
anna:ci 'pine apple' (N)
aṇil 'squirrel' (N)
aṇey 'embrace' (V)
aṇatta:n 'squirrel' (N)
aṇal 'warmth' (N)
aṇṇ 'that-day' (Adv.)
aṇṇi 'elder brother's wife'(N)
aṇṇekki 'that-day' (Adv.)
aṇṇan 'elder brother' (N)
aṇṇa:kayr 'string like ornament worn around the waist' (N)
aleccal 'wandering' (V.N.)
aley 'wander' (V)
aley 'wave' (N)
alappey 'ladle' (N)
alac 'rinse' (V)
alama:ri 'almirah' (N)

alamp 'clean' (V)
alamka:ri 'beautify' (V)
alamka:ram 'adornment' (V.N.)
alupp 'tiredness' (N)
alley 'waist' (N)
aḷ 'take up a handful' (V)
aḷi 'destroy' (V)
aḷiv 'distruction' (V.N.)
aḷepp 'invitation' (V.N.)
aḷey 'invite' (V)
aḷa 'measure' (V)
aḷak 'beauty' (N)
aḷav 'measurement' (V.N.)
aḷu 'weep' (V)
aḷutt 'press' (V)
aḷuttam 'pressure' (V.N.)
aḷuk 'decay' (V)
aḷukal 'a rotten thing' (VN)
aḷukk 'dirt' (N)
aḷunt 'be pressed' (V)
aḷuva:cci 'weep' (V.N.)
ari 'cut itch' (V)
aripp 'itching' (V.N.)
aripla:ppaṭṭi 'a place name' (N)
arici 'raw rice' (N)
ariya 'rare' (Adj.)
ariyu:r 'a place name' (N)
areccal 'blow' (V.N.)
aremu:ṭi 'an ornament' (N)
areva:ci 'half' (N)
arey 'blow' (V.N.)
arey 'room' (N)
arey 'half (Num.), grind' (V)
areykka:l 'one eighth' (Num.)
arapp 'soap-powder' (N)
arappuḷi 'a place name' (N)
arappuḷi:ṣvaran 'name of a deity' (N.)
arakk 'wax' (N)
aru 'cut' (V)
arupp 'harvest' (V.N.)
arume 'rareness' (N)
arump 'flower bud' (N)
aruvat 'sixty' (Num.)
aruva: 'sickle' (N)
aruva:maney 'vegetable-cutter' (N)
arttam 'meaning' (N)
arcaley 'an ornament' (N)
arccaney 'worship' (N)
avi 'boil' (V)
avipra:yam 'idea' (N)
aviccarici 'boiled rice' (N)
avima:nam 'affection' (N)
aviṣe:kam 'worship made to a deity' (N)
aviyarici 'boiled rice' (N)
aviyaḷ 'that-he/she' (hon.) (P.N.)

avacitam 'necessity' (N)
avacaram 'urgency' (N)
avamkaḷ 'they' (hum.)(PN)
avan 'that-he' (PN)
avaḷ 'that-she' (PN)
avaḷav 'that-much' (Adv.)
avar 'that-he' (hon.) (P.N.
avarey 'country beans' (N)
avur 'untie' (V)
avutti 'the indico plant' (N)
aympat 'fifty' (Num.)
ayyan 'boy' (N)
ayya:yaram 'five thousand' (Num.)
ayyo: alas! (Voc.)

/ *a:* /

a:patt 'danger' (N)
a:pp 'peg' (N)
a:ppam 'a rice cake' (N)
a:tari 'support' (V)
a:tarav 'support' (V.N.)
a:ta:yam 'gain' (N)
a:tt 'cool' (V)
a:ttuvarukkal 'stream' (N)
a:ttram 'impatience' (N)
a:ṭ 'play' (V)
a:ṭ 'goat' (N)
a:ṭi 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
a:ṭey 'cream' (N)
a:ṭamparam 'luxury' (N)
a:ṭṭ 'shake' (V & V.N.)
a:ṭṭam 'play' (V.N.)
a:ṭṭorl 'mortar' (N)
a:ṭṭuca:ley 'cattle shed' (N)
a:ṭṭukkuṭṭi 'ram' (N)
a:ci:rva:tam 'blessing' (N)
a:cepaṭ 'like' (V)
a:cey 'desire' (N)
a:ca:ri 'male of goldsmith caste' (N)
a:ca:ricci 'woman of "
a:ctti 'property' (N)
a:cci 'rule' (N)
a:cciriyam 'wonder' (N)
a:cciram "
a:k 'become' (V)
a:ka:cakappal 'aeroplane' (N)
a:ka:cam 'sky' (N)
a:kk 'prepare' (V)
a:mey 'tortoise' (N)
a:ma: 'yes'
a:mpḷe 'male' (N)
a:ui 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
a:ney 'elephant' (N)
a:ntey 'owl' (N)

a:nam 'mutton soup' (N)
a:navam 'haughtiness' (N)
a:ṇi 'nail' (N)
a:ṇṭ 'year' (N)
a:ṇṭi 'begger' (N)
a:ṇṭavan 'God' (N)
a:lattu:r 'name of a place' (N)
a:lamaram 'banian tree'(N)
a:la:tti 'waving saffron water or light' (N)
a:ḷ 'person' (N)
a:ḷam 'depth' (N)
a:ḷ 'rule' (V)
a:ḷka:ṭṭ:i 'index finger' (N)
a:r 'six' (Num)
a:R 'river' (N)
a:riyam 'ragi' (N)
a:ram 'an ornament' (N)
a:rampi 'start' (V)
a:rampam 'beginning' (V.N)
a:ranj 'orange' (N)
a:ra:yaram 'six thousand' (N)
a:rutal 'consolation' (N)
a:rumokam 'a proper name' (N)
a:rmo:niyam 'a musical instrument' (N)
a:rnu:R 'six hundred' (N)
a:vi 'soul' (N)
a:vatt 'danger' (N)
a:vaṇi 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
a:y 'separate' (V)
a:yappa: 'mother's father' (N)
a:ytam 'weapon' (N)
a:yc 'life time' (N)

/o/

opp 'agree' (V)
oppi 'recite' (V)
appantam 'agreement' (V.N)
oppa:ri 'lamentation' (N)
oppuṭṭ 'a sweet dish' (N)
otey 'kick' (V & V.N)
otaṭ 'lip' (N)
otar 'be trembled' (V)
otav 'help' (V)
otavi 'help' (V.N)
otukk 'move away' (V)
atukkam 'privacy' (V.N)
otumk 'step aside' (V)
ott 'press gently' (V), press (V.N)
ottikey 'rehearsal' (N)
ottey 'one' (Num.)
ottumey 'unity' (N)
oṭi 'break' (V)
oṭical 'a broken thing'(V.N)
oṭepp 'breach' (V.N)

otecal 'a broken thing(V.N)
oṭey 'break' (V)
oṭakka:n 'a lizard' (N)
oṭame 'property' N
oṭamp 'body' (N)
oṭane 'immediately' (Adv.)
oṭukk 'subdue' (N)
oṭukkam 'narrowness' (V.N.)
oṭumk 'shrink' (V)
oṭṭ 'paste' (V)
oṭṭiya:nam 'an ornament'(N)
oṭṭaṭey 'cob-web with dust' (N)
oṭṭakam 'camel (N)'
aṭṭacci 'woman of ottar caste' (N)
oṭṭan man " (N)
oṭṭorav 'close relationship' (N)
ocatt 'lift' (V)
ocatti 'height' (V.N.)
ocakke 'above' (Adv.)
ocar 'be raised' (V)
ocaram 'height' (V.N)
occam 'bodily defect' (N)
okka:tt 'make sit' (V)
okka:r 'sit' (V)
ompat 'nine' (Num.)
ompata:yaram 'nine thousand' (Num.)
onatt 'dry up' (V)
onar 'be dried' (V)
oṇar 'make feel' (V)
oṇar 'feel' (V)
oṇṭ 'hide' (V)
oṇṭi 'lone thing or person' (N)
oṇṇ 'one' (Num.)
oṇṇa:k 'be united' (V)
oṇṇa:kk 'unite' (V)
oṇṇuce:tt 'gather' (V)
oṇṇuce:r 'become gathered' (V)
oli 'sound' (V & V.N.)
oley 'oven' (N)
olatt 'dry up' (V)
olakam 'world' (N)
olakkey 'pestle' (N)
olar 'drv up' (N)
ola:tt 'walk for recreation' (V)
ola:v walk for recreation (V)
olli 'lean' (N)
oḷi 'light (V), hide' (V)
oḷepp 'hard work (V.N.)
oḷakk 'a measure' (N)
oḷar 'blebber' (V)
oḷaral 'blabbering' (V.N.)
oḷav 'ploughing' (V.N.)
oḷavo:ṭṭ 'plough' (V)

oḷuk 'leak' (V)
oḷukal 'leakage' (V.N.)
oḷukk 'leak' (V)
oḷukkam 'conduct' (V.N.)
oḷumk 'be regular' (V)
oriconti 'fast' (N)
orecal 'scratch' (V. N.)
orey 'rub' (V & V. N.)
ore: 'great' (Adj.)
orac 'rub' (V)
oram 'manure' (N)
oramparey 'relatives' (N)
orav 'relation' (N)
oru 'one' (Adj.)
orutti 'one female' (N)
oruttan 'one male' (N)
orl 'stone mortar' (N)
ovvor 'each one' (Num.)
oyl 'will' (N)

/o:/

o:tam 'dampness' (N)
o:ṭ 'tile' (N)
o:ṭ 'run' (V)
o:ṭey 'stream' (N)
o:ṭam 'boat' (N)
o:ṭṭ 'drive' (V)
o:ṭṭey 'running' (V. N.)
oṭṭu:ṭ 'tiled house' (N)
o:ci 'free' (N)
o:mam 'Bishop's weed' (N)
o:mk 'raise' (V)
o:na:n 'a lizard' (N)
o:na:y 'an wild animal' (N)
o:ley 'palm leaf' (N)
o:ri 'a lonely person' (N)
o:ram 'edge' (N)
o:v 'rest' (N)

/u/

upattram 'oppression' (N)
upp 'salt' (N)
uppuma: 'an edible' (N)
uti 'rise' (V)
ututt 'knock out' (V)
utur 'fall into pieces' (V)
uṭ 'leave/abandon' (V)
uṭu 'wear' (V)
uṭupp 'wear' (V.N.)
uṭukk 'small drum' (N)
uṭump 'a big lizard' (N)
ucci 'peak' (N)
uccive:ḷey 'noon' (N)
ucr 'life' (N)
ukkaram 'sultriness' (N)
umi 'spit' (V)
ummi 'husk' (V)
uṇṭ '(it) is' (V)

uṇṭi 'hundi' (N)
uṇṭey 'ball shaped food' (N)
uṇmey 'truth' (N)
uṇṇa:kk 'uvula' (N)
uṣṇam 'heat' (N)
uli 'peal' (N)
ulukk 'shake' (V)
uḷi 'chisel' (N)
uḷḷey 'inside' (Adv.)
uḷḷamkay 'palm' (N)
uḷḷa:mkaḷutt 'neck' (N)
uḷḷa:re 'inside' (Adv.)
uḷu 'fall' (V)
uḷunt 'black gram' (N)
uḷuvey 'wood-worm' (N)
uri 'peal' (V)
uruti 'firmness' (N)
uruṭṭ 'roll' (V)
uruk 'be melted' (V)
urukk 'melt' (V)
urum 'growl' (V)
urumal 'growling' (V.N.)
uruma:ley 'turban' (N)
urunj 'suck' (V)
uruṇṭey 'round' (N)
uruḷ 'be rolled' (V)
uruv 'unsheath' (V)
uruvam 'shape' (N)
uruva: 'money' (N)
uruva:y 'money' (N)
urḷekeḷamk 'potato' (N)
urḷey 'pulley' (N)
uyr 'life' (N)

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u:t 'blow' (V)
u:ti 'whistle' (V.N)
u:ta:ri 'squanderer' (N)
u:tukoḷa: 'blowing pipe (V)
u:tt 'pour' (V)
u:ṭ 'house' (N)
u:ṭṭ 'feed' (V)
u:ṭṭam 'fertility' (N)
u:ṭṭuka:ri 'wife' (N)
u:ṭṭuka:ran 'husband' (N)
u:ṭṭu maney 'house plot' (N)
u:c 'decay' (V)
u:ci 'needle' (N)
u:kk 'safety pin' (N)
u:kkam 'zeal' (N)
u:mey 'dumbness' (N)
u:macci 'dumb woman'(N)
u:mayan 'dumb man' (N)
u:mp 'suck' (V)
u:nam 'lameness' (N)
u:ṇ 'erect' (V)
u:ḷey 'decayed thing' (N)

u:r 'crawl' (V)
u:r 'village' (V)
u:ruka:y 'pickles' (N)
u:rkavaṇṭan 'village headman' (N)

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pitt 'madness' (N)
pittacci 'mad woman' (N)
pittan 'mad man' (N)
pittam 'bilious' (N)
pittaḷey 'brass' (N)
pitta:n 'button' (N)
piṭi 'catch' (V)
piṭipp 'attachment' (V.N.)
piṭiva:tam 'obstinacy' (N)
piṭa:ri 'name of a deity'
piṭa:ran 'name of a deity' (N)
pica:tt 'ghost' (N)
picun 'gum' (N)
piccet 'beg' (V)
piccey 'alm' (N)
picna:ri 'miser' (N)
picr 'excess' (N)
pin 'braid' (V)
pinti 'afterwards' (Adv.)
pinj 'tender unripen fruit' (N)
pinnicaṭṭi 'earthern vessel' (N)
pinna:ṭi 'afterwards' (Adv.)
pinna:le "
pil 'grass' (N)
piḷi 'squeeze' (V)
piri 'separate' (V)
piriv 'separation' (V.N)
piriyam 'liking' (N)
pirakkirana:ṭ 'name of a place' (N)
piṛṣan 'husband' (N)
piy 'faeces' (N), 'pluck out' (V)
pi:tt 'boast' (V)
pi:ṭi 'beedi' (N)
pi:c 'milk' (V)
pi:cc 'eject' (V)
pi:kkamka:y 'sponge-gourd' (N)
pi:mka:n 'ceramics' (N)
pettavamkaḷ 'parents' (N)
peṭari 'nape of the neck' (N)
peṭṭi 'box' (N)
pecey 'squeeze' (V)
pecak 'be dislocated' (V)' 'fault' (N)
per 'give birth to' (V)
pericca:li 'bandicoot' (N)

periya 'big/great' (Adj.)
peraṭṭ 'roll' (V)
peraṭṭa:ti 'a Tamil month' (N)
peramp 'cane' (N)
peraḷ 'be rolled' (V)
peru 'become bulky' (V)
peruc 'big' (N)
perukk 'sweep/multiply'(V)
perukka:n 'bandicoot' (N)
perume 'greatness' (N)
perumaley 'name of a hill' (N)
peruma:ḷ 'name of a deity' (N)
perumparappuppaṭṭi 'name of a place' (N)
peruntanmey 'nobilty' (N)
pey 'rain' (V)
pe:ti 'cholera' (N)
pe:tti 'grand daughter' (N)
pe:ṭi 'coward' (N)
pe:c 'speak' (V)
pe:cari 'an ornament' (N)
pe:cc 'speech' (V.N)
pe:n 'louse' (N)
pe:ḷ 'defacate' (V)
pe:r 'name' (N)
pe:rikka:y 'country apple' (N)
pe:ran 'grand son' (N)
pe:y 'ghost' (N)
puppa:ḷi 'pumpkin' (N)
pati 'plant' (V)
patimu:ṇ 'thirteen' (N)
patineṭṭ 'eighteen' (N)
patine:ḷ 'seventeen' (N)
patinanj 'fifteen' (N)
patina:l 'fourteen' (N)
patina:r 'sixteen' (N)
patiyam 'transplantation' (N)
patakkam 'an ornament' (N)
patam 'proper quality' (N)
patani 'sweet toddy' (N)
patar 'be trembled' (V), 'chaff' (N)
patukk 'hide' (V)
patukkal 'concealing' (V.N)
patumk 'hide' (V)
patt 'ten' (N)
patt 'thin piece of cloth' (N)
patti 'joss stick' (N)
pattini 'chaste wife' (N)
pattiyam 'diet restriction' (N)
pattaram 'document' (N)
pattompat 'nineteen' (Num.)

paṭ 'suffer' (V)
paṭi 'read' (V), 'step' (N)
paṭipp 'education' (V.N)
paṭey 'army' (N)
paṭapaṭa 'be hasty' (V)
paṭapaṭapp 'hasten' (V.N)
paṭatt 'spread' (V)
paṭak 'boat' (N)
paṭam 'picture' (N)
paṭal 'a small screen' (N)
paṭar 'spread' (V)
paṭṭ 'silk' (N)
paṭṭi 'cattle shed' (N)
paṭṭecu:ra:yam 'a country drink' (N)
paṭṭey 'bark of a tree' (N)
paṭṭam 'kite' (N)
paṭṭa: 'land patta' (N)
paṭṭa:katti 'sword' (N)
paṭṭa:ḷatta:n 'soldier' (N)
paṭṭa:ḷam 'army' (N)
paṭṭuppu:cci 'butterfly' (N)
paṭṭucci:ley 'silk saree' (N)
paṭṭni 'fasting' (N)
paṭṭrey 'workshop' (N)
paci 'hunger' (N), 'be hungry' (V)
ppacey 'a gum' (N)
pacamkaḷ 'boys' (N)
acce payr 'green gram' (N)
pacce taṇṇi 'cold water' (N)
pacce na:ṭan 'a kind of banana' (N)
pacceley 'medicinal leaves' (N)
pacco:nti 'chameleon' (N)
pakey 'enmity' (N)
pakk 'dow' (N)
pakkam 'nearness' (N)
pajji 'an edible' (N)
pamp 'sound' (V)
pamparam 'spinning top' (N)
pamk 'share' (N)
pamkini 'a Tamil month' (N)
pamka:ḷi 'partner' (N)
pamkupo:ṭ 'share' (V)
pani 'dew' (N)
paniya:ram 'a rice cake' (N)
paney 'palmyra' (N)
panamkaḷ 'toddy' (N)
pant 'ball' (N)
pantiyam 'competition' (N)
pantam 'torch' (N)
pantal 'pandar' (N)
panj 'cotton' (N)
panjam 'famine' (N)
panni 'pig' (N)
panni:r 'rose water' (N)
panneṇṭ 'twelve' (Num.)

paṇ 'do' (N)
paṇakka:ran 'rich man' (N)
paṇam 'money' (N)
paṇṭikey 'festival' (N)
paṇṭutam 'medicinal art' (N)
paṇṇey 'farm' (N)
paṇṇayaka:ran 'land lord' (N)
paṇṇayam 'cultivation' (N)
pal 'teeth' (N)
pali 'sacrifice' (N)
pala 'many' (N)
palam 'a measure' (N)
palavey 'plank' (N)
palli 'lizard' (N)
palla:kk 'palanquin' (N)
palla:mpa:rey 'name of a place' (N)
paḻi 'blame' (V & V.N.)
paḷapaḷa 'glitter' (V)
paḷapaḷapp 'glittering' (V. N.)
paḷac 'old-one' (N)
paḷak 'move' (N)
paḷakk 'train' (N)
paḷakkam 'habit' (V.N.)
paḷam 'fruit' (V. N.)
paḷaya 'old' (Adj.)
paḷu 'become ripen' (V)
paḷupp 'golden colour' (N)
paḷḷi 'man of Palli caste (N)
paḷḷicci 'woman of Palli caste' (N)
paḷḷikoṭam 'school' (N)
paḷḷam 'ditch' (N)
paḷḷa:ṭ 'a kind of goat' (N)
paḷḷa:mkuḷi 'a game' (N)
parı 'pick' (V)
pari 'wooden horse for changing the flow of water' (N)
pariyam 'dowry' (N)
pariyu:r 'name of a place' (N)
para 'fly' (V)
parapp 'spread' (V)
paratteruv 'place where the drummers live' (N)
paracci 'woman of the drummer caste' (N)
paramp 'harrow for levelling the ploughed land' (N)
parampaṭi 'level the ploughed land' (V)
paramkikka:y 'pumpkin' (N)
paraveruk 'an wild animal' (N)
parayan 'man of the drummer caste' (N)
paru 'pimple' (N)

parupp 'dhal' (N)
parutti 'cotton' (N)
parukkey 'boiled rice' (N)
parunt 'kite' (N)
paruv 'pimple' (N)
pavaḷam 'coral' (N)
pavu 'share' (V)
pavti 'portion' (V.N.)
pavc 'affluence/vanity' (N)
pavn 'sovereign' (N)
pavl 'day-time' (N)
pay 'hand bag' (N)
payilna:ṭ 'name of a place' (N)
payapputṭ 'be afraid'
payam 'fear' (N)
payanta:mkoḷḷi 'coward'(N)
payaḷ 'boy' (N)
payca: 'paise' (N)
payr 'crop' (N)
pa:ppa:tti 'woman of brahmin caste' (N)
pa:ppa:n 'man of brahmin caste' (N)
pa:ti 'half' (N)
pa:tey 'road' (N)
pa:tacaram 'an ornament' (N)
pa:tam 'foot' (N)
pa:ta:ḷam 'deep pit' (N)
pa:tuka:pp 'safety' (N)
pa:tti 'pan' (N)
pa:ṭ 'sing'
pa:ṭey 'bier' (N)
pa:ṭam 'lesson' (N)
pa:ṭṭ 'song' (N)
pa:ṭṭi 'grand-mother' (N)
pa:ṭṭan grand-father' (N)
pa:ṭṭa:ḷi 'manual worker'(N)
pa:ci 'moss' (N)
pa:cam 'liking/affection' (N)
pa:cc 'irrigate' (V)
pa:ccey 'cockroach' (N)
pa:ccappan 'father's father' (N)
pa:ccal 'flow' (V.N.)
pa:cca:yi 'father's mother' (N)
pa:k 'jaggery syrup' (N)
pa:kam 'share' (N)
pa:kk 'arecanut' (N)
pa:kki 'balance' (N)
pa:mp 'snake' (N)
pa:ney 'pot' (N)
pa:l 'milk' (N)
pa:lam 'bridge' (N)
pa:ḷey 'spathe of the coconut or palmyra' (N)

pa:r 'see' (V)
pa:r 'cart-beam' (N)
pa:rey 'rock' (N)
pa:ram 'load' (N)
pa:ra:mkal 'heavy stone' (N)
pa:rpuṭi 'level up the ploughed land' (N)
pa:rve 'sight' (V.N)
pa:v 'a measure' (N)
pa:vi 'sinner' (N)
pa:vakkaiy 'a vegetable' (N)
pa:vam 'sin' (N)
pa:y 'flow' (V)
pa:y 'mat' (N)
poti 'a measure' (N)
potey 'bury' (V)
potamkeḷamey 'Wednesday' (N)
potar 'bush' (N)
potuv 'common' (N)
pott 'close' (V)
pottal 'hole' (N)
poṭi 'powder' (V & V.N.)
poṭey 'winnow' (V)
poṭakka:ḷi 'backyard' (N)
poṭavey 'saree' (N)
poṭṭ 'mark on forehead' (N)
poṭṭi 'an ornament/box' (N)
poṭṭey 'female' (N)
pocukk 'burn' (V)
pocumk 'be burnt' (V)
pocceripp 'jealousy' (N)
pokey 'smoke' (V & V. N.)
pokuṭi 'an ornament' (N)
pokuṭiyarcaley " (N)
pompḷe 'female' (N)
pomk 'cook' (V)
pomkal 'sweet-food' (N)
pommey 'toy' (N)
pomni 'an ornament' (N)
pomnikutt ,, (N)
pon 'gold' (N)
pont 'hallowness in the tree' (N)
ponja:ti 'wife' (N)
poṇ 'lady' (N)
poṇam 'dead body' (N)
poṇṭa:ṭṭi 'wife' (N)
poḷepp 'life' (V.N)
poḷey 'live' (V)
poḷut 'sun' (N)
poḷuto:ṭe 'evening' (N)
pori 'fry' (V)
pori 'fried grain' (V.N)
poriyal 'fried curry' (V.N)
poreveḷiccam 'moon light' (N)

porey 'moon crescent' (N)
pora 'be born' (V)
porapp 'birth' (V.N)
porapput 'start' (V)
poratt 'roll' (V)
porampo:kk 'waste land' (N)
poraḷ 'be rolled' (V)
porav 'afterwards' (Adv.)
pora: 'dove' (N)
pora:mey 'jealousy' (N)
poru 'be patient' (V)
porupp 'responsibility' (V.N)
porutt 'fit' (V)
poruttam 'fitness' (V.N)
porukk 'gather' (V)
porumey 'patience' (V.N)
porunt 'be fit' (V)
povey 'smoke' (N)
povaley 'tobacco' (N)
poy 'lie' (N)
poycol 'lie' (V)
po: 'go' (V)
po:tey 'intoxication' (N)
po:ta:t '(is) not enough'
po:tum '(is) enough'
po tt 'cover' (V)
po:ṭ 'place/wear' (V)
po:ṭṭi 'competition' (N)
po:kk 'behaviour' (V.N)
po:kkiri 'mischievous fellow' (N)
po:kkiritanam 'mischievousness' (N)
po:na 'last' (Adj.)
po:l 'hollowness in the tree' (N)
po:r 'straw stack' (N)
po:rey 'hallowness in the tree (N)
po:raṭi 'harvest' (V)
po:rvey 'bed sheet' (V.N)
po:vṇi 'a metal vessel' (N)
po:yacci 'woman of poyar caste' (N)
po:yan 'man of " (N)
putu 'new' (Adj.)
putuc 'new-it' (N)
putume 'newness' (N)
putt 'ant-hill' (N)
putti 'cleverness/knowledge' (N)
puttica:li 'clever person' (N)
puṭ 'break' (V)
puṭi 'catch' (V)
puṭipp 'attachment' (V.N)
puṭumk 'pick' (V)
pucttakam 'book' (N)
punjey 'dry land' (N)

puṇ 'wound' (N)
puṇyam 'result of a virtuous deed' (N)
puṇṇa:kk 'oil-cake' (N)
pul 'grass' (N)
puli 'tiger' (N)
pulla:kk 'an ornament' (N)
pulla:mko:ḷal 'a musical instrument' (N)
puḷi 'tamarind' (N)
puḷipp 'astringency' (V.N)
puḷiyampaḷam 'tamarind fruit' (N)
puḷiyamkoṭṭey 'tamarind nut' (N)
puḷiya:maram 'tamarind tree' (N)
puḷiya:ṇṭey 'a sub-sect'(N)
puḷuti 'dust' (N)
puḷukkey 'dung (as of sheep)' (N)
puḷukkam 'sultriness' (V.N)
puḷumk 'be sultry' (V)
puḷuv 'worm' (N)
puḷuv 'lie' (V)
puḷḷiya:r 'name of deity' (N)
puḷḷey 'girl' (N)
puri 'be understood' (V)
puruom 'eye-brow' (N)
purppa:ṭ 'afterwards' (Adv.)
pu: 'flower' (N & V.N)
pu:t 'enter' (N)
pu:ṭṭ 'lock' (V & V.N)
pu:c 'smear/clean' (V)
pu:cepaṇ 'worship' (V)
pu:cemaṇi 'bell' (N)
pu:cey 'worship' (N)
pu:ca:li 'priest' (N)
pu:ca:licci 'woman of pucari caste' (N)
pu:ca:ri 'priest' (N)
pu:ca:ricci 'woman of pucari caste' (N)
pu:cc 'white wash' (V.N.)
pu:cci 'insect' (N)
pu:cṇikka:y 'pumpkin' (N)
pu:mi 'earth' (N)
pu:ma:ley 'flower garland' (N)
pu:mka:y 'a kind of banana' (N)
pu:ney 'cat' (N)
pu:njo:ley 'name of a place' (N)
pu:ra: 'complete' (Adv.)
pu:ra:n 'centipede' (N)
pu:v 'flower' (N)
pla:maram 'jack tree' (N)
pra:nt 'kite' (N)

tippiḷi 'long pepper' (N)
tiṭṭ 'scold' (V.N. & V)
tikk 'smutter' (V)
timur 'be haughty' (V). 'haughtiness' (V.N.)
timkaḷ 'Monday' (N)
tin 'eat' (V)
tinnanu:r 'name of a place' (N)
tiṇi 'insert' (V)
tiṇṇey 'raised platform in a house' (N)
tilupp 'turn' (N)
tilump 'be turned' (V)
tiri 'wander' (V)
tiri 'twist' (V)
tirupp 'turn' (V)
tiruppuḷina:ṭ 'name of a place' (N)
tirutt 'correct' (V)
tiruminjipa:ṭṭan 'name of a deity' (N)
tirump 'be turned' (V)
tirunt 'be corrected' (V)
tiruv 'twist' (V)
tiruvey 'grinder' (N)
ti: 'fire' (N)
ti:ppuṭṭi 'match box' (N)
ti:ṭṭ 'sharpen' (V)
ti:kku:ṭ 'a place on the wall where lamp is kept' (N)
ti:mp 'trouble/evil' (N)
ti:mpucey 'trouble' (V)
ti:ni 'fodder' (N)
ti:ṇṭ 'touch' (V)
ti:r 'solve' (V)
ti:rpp 'judgment' (N)
ti:rma:ni 'decide' (V. N.)
ti:rma:nam 'decision' (V.N.)
ti:rvey 'land tax' (N)
ti:va:rttaney 'worship made to a deity' (N)
teppam 'raft' (N)
tecey 'direction' (N)
tekaṭṭ 'over-taste' (V)
tekey 'be taken aback' (V)
tekk 'south' (N)
temp 'strength' (N)
temporam 'southern side' (N)
temkeḷakk 'south-east' (N)
teney 'a millet' (N)
tenam 'daily' (Adv.)
tennemaram 'coconut tree' (N)
tennampa:ḷey 'spathe of the coconut' (N)
tennamkaṇṭ 'young coconut seedling' (N)
teṇar 'totter' (V)
teḷi 'spray/become clean' (V)

teḷiv 'clarity' (V.N.)
teḷuv 'sweet toddy' (N)
teri 'splash' (V)
teri 'be known' (V)
terey 'curtain' (N)
teraṭṭ 'gather' (V)
teramey 'ability' (N)
teraḷ 'assemble' (V)
teruv 'street' (N)
tevaci 'saint' (N)
tevacam 'a person's death anniversary' (N)
tevaka:yi 'a proper name' (N)
tevam 'penance' (N)
tey 'stitch' (N)
teyvam 'God' (N)
te:ti 'date' (N)
te:tt 'strengthen' (V)
te:ṭ 'search' (V)
te:cam 'country' (N)
te:kk 'stop flow' (V)
te:kkam 'storage of water' (N)
te:mp 'sob' (V)
te:mpal 'sobbing' (V.N.)
te:mk 'be stagnant' (V)
te:mka:y 'coconut' (N)
te:n 'honey' (N)
te:ni 'honey bee' (N)
te:ḷ 'scorpion' (N)
te:r 'chariot' (N)
te:r 'flourish' (V)
te:vatti:ni 'name of a tree' (N)
te:va:nu:r 'name of a place' (V)
te:vṭiya: 'prostitute' (N)
te:y 'rub/smear' (V)
te:yma:nam 'wear and tear' (V.N.)
te:yley 'tea' (N)
tapp 'mistake/escape' (N) (N. & V.N.)
tappi 'escape' (N)
tappey 'bamboo stick' (N)
tappaṭṭey 'a kind of drum' (N)
tatt 'hop' (V)
taṭi 'stick' (N)
taṭi 'become bulky' (V)
taṭipp 'bulkiness' (V.N.)
taṭam 'path' (N)
taṭamkal 'obstruction' (N)
taṭav 'smear' (V)
taṭavey 'instalment' (N)
taṭu 'prevent/stop' (V)
taṭṭupp 'prevention' (V.N.)
taṭukk 'mat' (N)
taṭukk 'trip' (V)

taṭuma:r 'totter' (V)
taṭṭ 'knock' (V), 'plate'(N)
taṭṭi 'wooden screen' (N)
taṭṭe payr 'a kind of grain' (N)
taṭṭey 'flatness' (N)
taṭṭa:tti 'woman of smith caste' (N)
taṭṭa:n man of "
taṭṭuppalavey 'a musical drum' (N)
taccacci 'woman of carpenter caste' (N)
taccan 'man of carpenter caste' (N)
taccuve:ley 'carpentry' (N)
takiriyaca:li 'bold person' (N)
takiriyam 'boldness' (N)
takaram 'tin' (N)
takara:r 'quarrel' (N)
takka:ḷi 'tomato' (N)
tampi 'younger brother' (N)
tampiṭi 'paisa' (N)
tampaṭṭam 'a kind of drum' (N)
tamk 'stay' (V)
tamkacci 'younger sister' (N)
tamkam 'gold' (N)
tamkamma: 'a personal name' (N)
taniya: 'alone' (Adv.)
tantam 'ivory' (N)
taṇi 'abate' (V)
taṇṭ 'stem of a plant' (N)
taṇṭi 'punish' (V)
taṇṭey 'an ornament' (N)
taṇṭaney 'punishment' (V.N.)
taṇṇi 'water' (N)
taṇṇima:tti 'name of a place' (N)
taleppittam 'guile' (N)
taleppa:vey 'turban' (N)
taleviti 'fate' (N)
taleve:ṭṭi 'turban cloth' (N)
talava:ni 'pillow' (N)
talla:ni 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
taḷ 'push' (V & V.N)
taḷey 'leaf' (N)
taḷatt 'loosen' (V)
taḷam 'floor' (N)
taḷar become tired' (V)
taḷav 'edge' (N)
taḷump 'move like water in a vessel' (V)
taḷur 'sprout' (V & V.N)

tari 'weaver's loom' (N)
tarey 'floor' (N)
taram 'fitness' (N)
tarav 'brokerage' (N)
taravan 'broker' (N)
taruttram 'poverty' (N)
taruv 'twist' (V)
tavi 'suffer' (V)
tavipp 'suffering' (V.N)
tavakkaḷey 'frog' (N)
tavaley 'a vessel' (N)
tavaḷey 'frog' (N)
tavar 'slip' (V & V.N)
tavaram 'tin' (N)
tavṭ 'bran' (N)
tavl 'a kind of musical drum' (N)
tay 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
tayamk 'hesitate' (V)
taylam 'medicated-oil' (N)
tayr 'curd' (N)
ta: 'give' (V)
ta:ppa:ḷ 'bolt' (N)
ta:tt 'banana bunch' (N)
ta:ṭi 'beard' (N)
ta:kk 'attack' (V)
ta:mp 'group of cattle tied together for harvesting' (N)
ta:mpaṭi 'harvest' (V)
ta:mpa:ḷam 'salven' (N)
ta:mk 'bear' (V)
ta:mkaḷ 'themselves' (PN)
ta:n 'oneself' (R.PN)
ta:niyam 'grains' (N)
ta:ṇṭ 'jump/cross' (V)
ta:li 'sacred marriage badge' (N)
ta:ḷi 'big muddy vesel' (N)
ta:ḷi 'flavour with oil' (V)
ta:ḷipp 'seasoning and flavouring' (N)
ta:ḷam 'clap' (N)
ta:r 'tar' (N)
ta:r 'banana bunch' (N)
ta:rey 'a musical instrument' (N)
ta:ra:ḷam 'liberality' (N)
ta:ruma:r 'confusion' (N)
ta:v 'jump' (V & V.N)
ta:vam 'thirsty' (N)
ta:va:mkaṭṭey 'jaw' (N)
ta:va:ram 'room' (N)
ta:yam 'a game' (N)
ta:ytti 'amulet' (N)
toppi 'hat' (N)
toppey 'big belley' (N)
toppuḷ 'naval pit' (N)
toṭ 'touch' (V)

toṭey 'thigh' (N)
toṭakk 'start' (V)
toṭakkam 'beginning' (V.N)
toṭamk 'start' (V)
toṭar 'follow' (V)
totarp 'connection' (V.N)
toṭarcci 'continuation' (V.N)
toṭu 'string' (V)
toṭṭi 'tub' (N)
toṭṭl 'cradle' (N)
toccam 'balance' (N)
tokey 'capital' (N)
tokk 'a relish for food' (N)
tompacci 'woman of tompar caste' (N)
tampan 'man of tompar caste' (N)
tomk 'hang' (V)
tomkaṭṭa:n 'an ornament' (N)
tomkarcaley " (N)
tonti 'big belley' (N)
tontarav 'trouble' (N)
toṇey 'company' (N)
toṇṭey 'throat' (N)
toṇṇu:R 'ninety' (Num.)
toli 'bark' (N)
toley 'become lost' (V)
tolley 'trouble' (N)
toḷey 'hole/bore' (V & V.N)
toḷaci 'basil' (N)
toḷḷa:yaram 'nine hundred' (Num.)
tu rey 'bathing ghat' (N)
tora 'open' (V)
torapp 'lock' (V & V.N)
torappukucci 'key' (N)
toratt 'drive' (N)
toraca:mi 'a personal name'
tovev 'wash' (V)
tovapp 'astringency' (V.N)
tovaṭṭ 'wipe off moisture' (V)
tovakk 'start' (V)
tovakkam 'starting' (V.N)
tovar 'be sour in taste' (V.N.)
tovarey 'toor' (N)
tovayl 'a relish for food' (N)
to:pp 'grove' (N)
to:ṭ 'an ornament' (N)
to:ṭṭi 'man of scavenger caste' (N)
to:ṭṭam 'garden' (N)
to:ṭṭa: 'bullet' (N)
to:cey 'a rice cake' (N)
to:kkaṭi 'defeat' (V)

to:ṇi 'boat' (N)
to:ṇṭ 'dig' (V)
to:ṇṭi 'bucket' (N)
to:l 'skin' (N)
to:ḷmuṭi 'shoulder' (N)
to:r 'be defeated' (V)
to:y 'be curdled' (V)
tupp 'spit' (V)
tuppaṭṭi 'blanket' (N)
tuppa:kki 'gun' (N)
tuṭi 'pulsate' (V)
tuṭipp 'trembling' (V.N.)
tuṭippi 'boating stick' (N)
tuṭukk 'mischief'
tum 'sneeze' (V)
tumpikkey 'elephant's trunk' (N)
tummal 'sneezing' (V.N.)
tuṇi 'cloth' (N)
tuṇi 'be bold' (V)
tuṇiccal 'boldness' (V. N.)
tuṇṭi 'towel/piece' (N)
tuṇṭi 'cut' (V)
tulukk 'shake' (V & V.N.)
tulukkacci 'muslim woman' (N)
tulukkan 'muslim man'(N)
tuḷ 'jump' (V. & V.N.)
tuḷur 'sprout'(N & V.N.)
turutt 'insert' (V)
tu:tt 'winnow' (V)
tu:ttal 'drizzling' (V.N.)
tu:ci 'dust' (N)
tu:kk 'lift' (N)
tu:kkam 'sleep' (V.N.)
tu:kkuppay 'bag' (N)
tu:mk 'sleep' (V)
tu:ṇ 'pillar' (N)
tu:ṇṭ 'induce' (V)
tu:ṇṭi fish-hook' (N)
tu:ḷ 'powder' (N)
tu:ḷam 'pillar' (N)
tu:ḷa:riyam 'a kind of millet' (N)
tu:r 'drizzle' (V)
tu:ram 'distance' (N)
tre:kam 'body' (N)
tra:ti 'beam' (N)
tra:ccey 'grapes' (N)
truṭ 'steal' (V)
truṭi 'thief' (fem.)(V.N.)
truṭan 'thief' (mas.) (V.N.)
tro:ki 'harmful person' (V)
tro:kam 'harmful action' (N)
tva:ram 'hole' (N)

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cippi 'plate' (N)
cittappa: 'father's younger brother' (N)

cittarey 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
cittu:ci 'a needle' (N)
cittu:rna:ṭ 'name of a place' (N)
ciṭṭukkuruvi 'sparrow' (N)
cic 'baby' (N)
cikk 'be caught' (N)
cikkanam 'thrift' (N)
cikkal 'tangle' (V.N)
cimiṭṭi 'cement' (N)
cimuṭṭ 'winkle' (V)
cimkam 'lion' (N)
cimka:ram 'a personal name' (N)
cinuppan 'a sub-sect' (N)
cint 'spill' (V)
cinti 'think' (V)
cintaney 'thinking' (V.N.)
cinukkam 'whining' (V.N)
cinumk 'whine' (V)
cinna 'small' (Adj.)
cinnapiṭa:ri 'name of a deity' (N)
cinnapiṭa:ran " "
cinnatta: 'father's younger sister' (N)
cinnamma: 'mother's younger sister' (N)
cila 'few' (N)
cilupp 'churn' (V)
ciluvey 'cross' (N)
cilla:ḷi 'a sub-sect' (N)
cilrey 'change of coins' (N)
ciri 'laugh' (V)
ciripp 'laughter' (V.N.)
cirutley 'tiger' (N)
ciruc 'small-it' (N)
ci: 'pus' (N)
ci:pp 'banana bunch/comb' (N)
ci:ppuka:y 'country beans' (N)
ci:meṇṇey 'kerosene oil' (N)
ci:mey 'foreign country' (N)
ci:ṭṭ 'ticket' (N)
ci:ṭṭi 'whistle' (N)
ci:ccey 'training' (N)
ci:kkiram 'at once' (Adv.)
ci:mo:ṭ 'a kind of tile' (N)
ci:mpa:l 'beestings' (N)
ci:mkan 'a personal name' (N)
ci:nt 'remove' (V)
ci:leco:pp 'washing soap' (N)
ci:ley 'cloth/saree' (N)
ci:ḷ 'pus' (N)
ci:r 'dowry' (N)
ci:r 'hiss' (V)

ci:rakam 'jeera' (N)
ci:ramkan 'a personal name' (N)
ci:v 'cut/comb' (V)
ci:vakaṭṭey 'broom' (N)
cetul 'bark of a tree' (N)
cetar 'scatter' (V)
cetukk 'chisel' (V)
cett „ (V)
cettey 'dry leaves' (N)
ceṭi 'plant' (N)
ceṭakan 'a personal name' (N)
ceṭakana:cci „ (N)
ceṭṭi 'male of chettiar caste'
ceṭṭicci female „ (N)
cekk 'mortar' (N)
cemp 'a copper vessel' (N)
cempaḷa:n 'a sub-sect' (N)
cempa:ṭ 'fertility' (N)
cemkal 'brick' (N)
cemko:ṭan 'a personal name' (N)
cemmoccey 'a kind of field beam' (N)
cemriya:ṭ 'goat' (N)
centa:marey 'lotus' (N)
cenna:y 'an wild animal' (N)
celey 'statue' (N)
celampi 'a personal name'
celanti 'boil' (N)
cela 'expenditure' (N)
celli 'a personal name' (N)
cellappan „ (N)
cellam 'indulgence' (N)
cellan 'a personal name' (N)
ceḷi 'become fertile' (V)
ceḷipp 'fertility' (V.N.)
ceri 'digest' (V)
cerima:nam 'digestion' (V.N)
cerey 'hairdress' (V)
ceramam 'difficulty' (N)
ceramk 'skin eruption' (N)
cerupp 'chappals' (N)
ceva 'become red' (V)
cevapp 'red' (N)
cevanti 'a kind of flower' (N)
cevaley 'a kind of bull' (N)
cevuṭ 'deafness' (N)
cevuṭi 'deaf woman' (N)
cevuṭan 'deaf man' (N)
cevr 'wall' (N)
cevva:keḷamey 'Tuesday' (N)
cevva:ḷey 'red banana' (N)
cey 'do' (V)
ceyi 'win' (V)

ceyam 'win' (V.N)
ce:pp 'red' (N)
ce:ppamkeḷamk 'a root'(N)
ce:ta:ram 'wastage' (N)
ce:tt 'admit' (V)
ce:ttuvey 'collect' (V)
ce:ṭacci 'woman of weaver caste' (N)
ce:ṭan 'man " (N)
ce:kkari 'collect' (N)
ce:mkuṇṭi 'a musical instrument' (N)
ce:ney 'army' (N)
ce:nt 'draw water' (V)
ce:nta:mamkalam 'name of a place' (N)
ce:ḷu:rna:ṭ " (N)
ce:r 'reach' (V)
ce:r 'storage place of grains' (N)
ce:rma:nam 'company' (V.N)
ce:val 'cock' (N)
capey 'assembly' (N)
capa:tam 'vow' (N)
capp 'suck' (N)
cappey 'flatness' (N)
catey 'flesh' (N)
catt 'energy' (N)
cattam 'noise' (N)
cattyam 'oath' (N)
caṭey 'plait' (N)
caṭamk 'ceremony' (N)
caṭṭi 'pot' (N)
caṭṭey 'shirt' (N)
cattam 'wooden frame' (N)
caṭṇi 'chuttney" (N)
caccaturam 'square' (N)
cakkili 'male of cobbler caste" (N)
cakkilicci 'female " (N) (N)
cakkiliteruv 'place where cobblers" live' (N)
cakkaḷatti 'husband"s another wife' (N)
cakkaḷattiya: " (N)
cakkarey 'sugar' (N)
cakkaram 'wheel' (N)
camam 'equality' (N)
camayam 'time' (N)
cama:ti 'tomb' (N)
cama:nam 'equality' (N)
cama:ḷi 'adjust' (V)
camutram 'ocean' (N)
campaḷam 'salary' (N)
campa:nel 'a kind of paddy' (N)
campa:ri 'earn' (V)

camk 'conch' (N)
camkiti 'news' (N)
camkili 'chain' (N)
cammati 'accept' (V)
cammatam 'acceptance' (V. N.)
cammanti 'son's wife's mother or father' (N)
cammantam 'relationship' (N)
canikkeḷamey 'Saturday'
canikka:y 'a country bean' (N)
canam 'people' (N)
cant 'lane' (V)
canti 'meet' (N)
cantipp 'meeting' (V.N.)
cantey 'market' (N)
cante:ki 'doubt' (V)
cante:kam 'doubt' (V.N.)
cantanam 'sandal' (N)
canto:ṣam 'happiness' (N)
cannam 'lean' (N)
caṇal 'jute' (N)
caṇṭey 'quarrel' (N)
cali 'plegm' (N)
calavey 'wash' (N)
calupp 'tiresomeness' (N)
calli 'winnow' (V)
callaṭey 'sieve' (N)
cari 'yes/alright' (Adv.)
caricey 'correct' (V)
caricama:nam 'equality' (N)
cariv 'slope' (N)
caraṭ 'thread/an ornament' (N)
caram 'string' (N)
caruk 'dry leaves' (N)
caruvam 'a muddy vessel' (N)
cava:ri vaṇṭi 'a kind of cart' (N)
cavukkyam 'welfare' (N)
cavuri 'yak hair' (N)
ca:pam 'curse' (N)
ca:ppa:ṭ 'food' (N)
ca:ppuṭ 'eat' (N)
ca:t 'saint' (N)
ca:ti 'accomplish' (V)
ca:tane 'accomplishment' (V.N)
ca:ta:rṇam 'ordinary' (N)
ca:tt 'close' (N)
ca:tti 'excess' (N)
ca:ttukuṭi 'name of a fruit' (N)
ca:cc 'slope' (V)
ca:cci 'witness' (N)
ca:ṭṭ 'beat' (V)

ca:ṭṭey 'whip' (V.N)
ca:kk 'gunny bag' (N)
ca:mi 'God' (N)
ca:miya:r 'saint' (N)
ca:mey 'a millet' (N)
ca:makalam 'a musical instrument' (N)
ca:ma:n 'thing' (N)
ca:ma:rttiyam 'ability' (N)
ca:mpal 'ash' (N)
ca:mpra:ṇi 'fragrant benzoin gum' (N)
ca:mkiyam 'obstinacy' (N)
ca:nt 'black paste' (N)
ca:n 'a measure' (N)
ca:ṇi 'cow dung' (N)
ca:ṇey 'hone' (N)
ca:ṇam 'cow dung' (N)
ca:ṇa:tti 'woman of sanar caste' (N)
ca:ṇa:n 'man of sanar caste' (N)
ca:l 'a muddy vessel' (N)
ca:lra: 'a musical instrument' (N)
ca:lvey 'shawl' (N)
ca:ḷakkeḷamey 'Thursday' (N)
ca:r 'juice' (N)
ca:rey 'a snake' (N)
ca:ra:yam 'arrack' (N)
ca:v 'die' (V & V.N.)
ca:vi 'key' (N)
ca:viṭi 'choultry' (N)
ca:vaṭi 'kill' (V)
ca:y 'lean' (V)
ca:yam 'colour' (N)
capy 'muslim male' (N)
ca:ymka:lam 'evening' (N)
copp 'a muddy vessel' (N)
coppanam 'dream' (V)
cott 'property' (N)
cottey 'decay' (N)
coṭakk 'knuckles' (N)
coṭṭ 'drop' (V & V.N)
coṭṭey 'baldness' (N)
cokam 'welfare' (N)
cokka: 'shirt' (N)
cojji 'a sweet dish' (N)
coma 'carry' (V)
comp 'a metal vessel' (N)
commey 'bundle' (V.N.)
coney 'stream' (N)
conapp 'sharpness' (N)
contam 'relationship' (N)
col 'say' (V), 'word' (V.N.)
coḷey 'pulp of jack fruit' (N)
coḷaṭṭ 'roll' (V)
coḷal 'revolve' (V)

cori 'itching' (V.N.)
corekka:y 'a kind of vegetable climber' (N)
corey 'hairdress' (V)
coracora 'be rough' (V)
coracorapp 'roughness' (V.N.)
coramk 'itching' (N)
coramkam 'tunnel' (N)
coraṇṭ 'scratch' (V)
coraṇey 'sensitiveness' (N)
coruv 'pierce' (V)
co:pp 'soap' (N)
co:ti 'test' (V)
co:taney 'test' (V.N.)
co:ttey 'name of a tree' (N)
co:key 'blood disease' (N)
co:mpe:ri 'lazy person' (N)
co:mpe:ritanam 'laziness' (N)
co:mpal " (N)
co:ley 'grove' (N)
co:ḷakka:ṭ 'name of a place' (N)
co:ḷam 'maize' (N)
co:r 'food' (N)
co:yu:ci 'hair-pin' (N)
cuta:ri 'manage' (N)
cutt 'turn round' (V), 'round' (V.N)
cutti 'hammer (N)
cuttam 'cleanliness' (N)
cuṭ 'heat' (N)
cuṭutaṇṇi 'hot water' (N)
cuṭuka:ṭ 'graveyard' (N)
cukk 'dry ginger' (N)
cuma:r 'approximately' (Adv.)
cumma: 'without any purpose' (Adv.)
cuṇṭ 'tap with finger' (V)
cuṇṭakka:y 'a kind of vegetable' (N)
cuṇṭa:mp 'lime' (N)
cuṇṭa:n 'mouse' (N)
culukk 'sprain' (V & V.N)
cuḷi 'circle' (V)
cuḷiri 'name of a tree' (N)
cuḷḷi 'a thorny plant' (N)
curucurupp 'diligence' (N)
curuṭṭ 'roll' (V) 'country cigar' (N)
curuṭṭ 'curling' (N)
curukk 'contract' (V)
curukkam 'contraction' (V.N)
curumk 'be shrink' (N)

curuḷ 'curul' (V)
cuyamvarey 'selection of her husband by a princess from among the suitors in an assembly' (N)
cu:pp 'sip' (V), 'soup' (N)
cu:t 'gambling' (N)
cu:tt 'buttocks' (N)
cu:ṭ 'heat' (V.N)
cu:ṭam 'camphor' (N)
cu:ṭṭaṭupp 'oven' (N)
cu:ḷey 'kiln' (N)
cu:ḷa:n 'mosquito' (N)
cu:ḷneley 'circumstance' (N)
cu:ri 'knife' (N)
cu:rappuli 'bold person' (N)
kiṭṭe 'near' (Adv.)
kicciṭi 'name of a paddy' (N)
kiṇṇi 'bowl' (N)
kilukiluppey 'children's rattle' (N)
kiḷ 'pinch' (V & V.N)
kiḷi 'tear' (V)
kiḷi 'parrot' (N)
kiḷical 'torn cloth (V.N)
kirucal 'obstinacy' (N)
kirukirupp 'giddiness' (N)
kirukk 'scribble'(V & V.N)
ki:tt 'coconut-leaves'(N)
ki:ḷe 'below' (Adv.)
ki:ḷeva:cal 'eastern entrance (N)
ki:r 'scratch' (V)
ki:ri 'mongoose' (N)
ki:rey 'greens' (N)
ki:ral 'scratch' (V.N.)
keṭ 'be spoiled' (V)
keṭey 'be available' (V)
keṭey 'bed' (V)
keṭa 'lie down' (V)
keṭatt 'cause to lie down' (V)
keṭa: 'he-goat' (N)
keṭa:y 'he-goat' (N)
keṭa:ri 'she-buffalo' (N)
keṭu 'spoil' (V)
keṭuv 'instalment' (N)
keṭṭi 'strength' (N)
kenattama:ṭ 'cow' (N)
kena: 'dream' (N)
kenj 'entreat' (V)
keṇṭeka:l 'knee' (N)
keṇṭey 'a kind of fish' (N)
keḷey 'branch of a tree' (N)
keḷapp 'cause to start' (V)
keḷakk 'east' (N)
keḷamey 'day' (N)
keḷamp 'start' (V)
keḷamk 'root' (N)

keḷar 'stir' (V)
keḷavi 'old woman' (N)
keḷavan 'old man' (N)
keḷutti 'a kind of fish' (N)
keravam 'eclipse of the sun or the moon' (N)
kerayam 'land registration' (N)
kera:pp 'hair style' (N)
kera:kk 'madness' (N)
kera:y 'garden' (N)
kevḷi 'lizard' (N)
ke:ṭ 'ruin' (V.N.)
ke:ṇi 'well' (N)
ke:ṇi 'mad woman' (N)
ke:ṇan 'mad man' (N)
ke:li 'fun' (N)
ke:ḷ 'ask/hear' (V)
ke:ḷvi 'question' (V.N.)
ke:valam 'meanness' (N)
ke:vr 'ragi' (N)
kappal 'ship' (N)
kappa: 'my father' (N)
katey 'story' (N)
katav 'door' (N)
katupp 'cheek' (N)
katur 'ear of corn' (N)
katt 'shout/cry' (V & V. N)
katti 'knife' (N)
kattey 'bundle' (N)
kattari 'cut' (V)
kattariko:l 'scissors' (N)
kattrikka:y 'brinjal' (N)
kaṭi 'bite' (V)
kaṭey 'churn' (V)
kaṭey 'shop' (N)
kaṭa 'cross' (V)
kaṭapp 'narrow passage in a lane' (N)
kaṭappa:rey 'crow bar' (N)
kaṭatt 'smuggle' (V)
kaṭaci 'last/end' (N)
kaṭam 'an ornament' (N)
kaṭan 'debt' (N)
kaṭanva:mk 'borrow' (V)
kaṭaḷ 'sea' (N)
kaṭalakka:y 'ground-nut' (N)
kaṭaley 'gram' (N)
kaṭava: 'back part of the mouth' (N)
kaṭava:paniya:ram 'a sweet dish' (N)
kaṭa:ni 'axle' (N)
kaṭuppa:n 'a relish for food' (N)
kaṭukkan 'an ornament' (N)
kaṭukka:y 'gall nut' (N)

katt 'tie/build' (V)
katt 'bundle' (V.N)
katti 'hardened piece' (N)
kattiputi 'embrace' (N)
katterump 'black ant' (N)
kattey 'stick/beard' (N)
kattatam 'building' (N)
kattakka:t 'name of a forest' (N)
kattam 'square' (N)
kattuppa:t 'integrity' (N)
kattutta:rey 'a shed' (N)
kattucco:r 'cooked rice prepared and bundled up' (N)
kattl 'cot' (N)
kaci 'ooze' (V)
kaciv 'oozing' (V.N)
kaca 'be bitter' (V)
kacapp 'bitterness' (V.N)
kacat 'dirt' (N)
kacakk 'squeeze' (V)
kacamk 'be squeezed' (V)
kacant 'dirt' (N)
kaca:pp 'slaughter house'(N)
kacci 'political party' (N)
kacce:ri 'court' (N)
kacca:yam 'a sweet dish (N)
kakk 'vomit' (V)
kakkam 'arm-pit' (N)
kamp 'a millet/stick' (N)
kampi 'wire' (N)
kampam 'pole' (N)
kampli 'wollen rug' (N)
kammi 'deficiency' (N)
kammal 'ear ornament' (V)
kamma: 'my mother' (N)
kamma:lacci 'woman of smith caste' (N)
kamma:lan 'man of „ '(N)
kani 'become ripen' (V)
kaney 'sound' (V)
kanta:yam 'land tax' (N)
kanji 'gruel' (N)
kanjam 'miserliness' (N)
kanjan 'miser' (N)
kanjana:kattey 'a musical instrument' (N)
kannakko:l 'jemmy' (N)
kannam 'jemmy' (N)
kannam 'cheek' (N)
kan 'eye' (N)
kanakk 'sum' (N)
kanakkan 'a village officer' (N)
kant 'young coconut seedling' (N)
kanti 'warn' (N)

kaṇṭipp 'warning' (V.N)
kaṇṭakam 'a measure' (N)
kaṇṇi 'water channel' (N)
kaṇṇi:r 'tears' (N)
kaṇṇaṭi 'wink'(V)
kaṇṇa:ṭi 'mirror' (N)
kaṣṭam 'difficulty' (N)
kaṣṭappaṭ 'suffer' (V)
kal 'stone' (N)
kaley 'disorder' (V)
kala 'mix' (V)
kalapp 'mixture' (V.N)
kalappey 'ploughing instrument' (N)
kalacam 'dome' (N)
kalakk 'stir' (V)
kalakkam 'mental agitation' (V.N)
kalamk 'get perturbed' (V)
kalavi 'grinding stone' (N)
kalavante:n 'a kind of honey' (N)
kalveṭṭ 'inscription' (N)
kalya:ṇam 'marriage' (N)
kallumutta:n 'a kind of paddy' (N)
kalley 'gram' (N)
kaḷ 'toddy' (N)
kaḷi 'subtract' (N)
kaḷi 'food made of ragi' (N)
kaḷimaṇ 'clay' (N)
kaḷical 'wastage' (V.N.)
kaḷepp 'tiredness' (V.N.)
kaḷey 'weed' (N)
kaḷey 'become tired' (V)
kaḷeyeṭ 'to weed out' (V)
kaḷaṭṭ 'remove' (V)
kaḷam 'threshing floor' (N)
kaḷar 'become loose' (V)
kaḷayam 'a muddy vessel' (N)
kaḷutey 'donkey' (N)
kaḷutt 'neck' (N)
kaḷuk 'eagle' (N)
kaḷuṇṭey 'food made of ragi' (V)
kaḷuv 'wash/clean' (V)
kaḷḷi 'spurge' (N)
kari 'charcoal' (N)
kari 'mutton' (N)
karey 'dissolve' (V)
karey 'stain' (N)
karaṭ 'small hill'(N)
karaṭi 'bear' (N)
karampey 'field ridge' (N)
karaṇṭi 'big spoon' (N)
karaya:n 'white ant' (N)
karu 'become black' (V)

karupp 'black' (N)
karuppan 'a personal name' (N)
karuppannan "
karuppa:yi "
karupputti 'jaggery' (N)
karuppukka:t 'place where ghosts' live' (N)'
karut 'sheaf' (N)
karukkal 'early morning' (N)
karukka:y 'chaff' (N)
karuma:ti 'last day funeral ceremony' (N)
karuma:ntram 'last day funeral ceremony' (N)
karumoccey 'a field bean' (N)
karumuli 'black pupil' (N)
karump 'sugarcane' (N)
karuna:kam 'black cobra' (N)
karuve:pley 'curry-leaf' (N)
karvi 'head strong person' (N)
karvam 'pride' (N)
kavant 'sling' (N)
kavantacci 'woman of gounder caste' (N)
kavantan 'man of "
kavantanjerapp 'a festival' (N)
kavaley 'worry' (N)
kavutt 'turn over' (V)
kavur 'be turned over' (V)
kavc 'strench of rotten eggs' (N)
kavn 'gown' (N)
kavl 'strench of rotten eggs' (N)
kavl 'a pack of betal leaves' (N)
kavr 'rope' (N)
kay 'hand' (N)
kayna:tt 'thumb impression' (N)
kayr 'rope' (N)
kayre:key 'palm lines' (N)
kayyelutt 'signature' (N)
ka:pp 'bangle' (N)
ka:ppi 'coffee' (N)
ka:ppicceti 'coffee plant' (N)
ka:ppa:tt 'save' (V)
ka:t 'ear' (N)
ka:tt 'wind' (N)
ka:ttya: 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
ka:t 'forest' (N)
ka:tey 'a bird' (N)

ka:ṭṭ 'show' (V)
ka:ṭṭeramey 'bison' (N)
ka:ṭṭa:r 'jungle stream' (N)
ka:ṭṭuppanni 'an wild pig' (N)
ka:ṭṭukko:ḷi 'wild fowl' (N)
ka:c 'coin' (N)
ka:cam 'tuberculosis' (N)
ka:cc 'boil' (V)
ka:ccal 'fever' (N)
ka:kka: 'crow' (N)
ka:mi 'show' (V)
ka:mam 'lust' (N)
ka:mp 'stem of a leaf' (N)
ka:ṇ 'see' (V)
ka:l 'leg' (N)
ka:l 'quarter' (N)
ka:li 'empty' (N)
ka:ḷa:n 'mushroom' (N)
ka:r 'a kind of paddy' (N)
ka:rey 'an ornament' (N)
ka:ravaṭey 'an edible' (N)
ka:ram 'pungency' (N)
ka:v 'sacrifice made to a deity' (N)
ka:vi 'brown colour' (N)
ka:vam 'forest' (N)
ka:va:ci 'quarter' (N)
ka:y 'unripen fruit' (N)
ka:y 'yield' (V)
ka:yam 'wound' (N)
ka:ytam 'paper/letter' (N)
kopp 'an ornament' (N)
koppaḷam 'boil' (N)
kopparey 'dried matured coconut' (N)
kopparcaley 'an ornament' (N)
koppa: 'your father' (N)
koppuḷi 'gargle' (V)
koti 'boil' (V)
kott 'peck (V), pecking' (V.N.)
kotteṇṇey 'groundnut oil' (N)
kottacci 'woman of mason caste' (N)
kottamalli 'coriander seed' (N)
kottan 'man of mason caste' (N)
kottavarey 'country beans' (N)
koṭi 'creeper' (N)
koṭey 'umbrella' (N)
koṭam 'a metal vessel' (N)
koṭal 'intestine' (N)
koṭukk 'sting' (N)
koṭumey 'cruelty' (N)
koṭuva:ḷ 'sickle' (N)

koṭṭ 'pour' (N), beat, (V.N)
koṭṭemuṭṭ 'castor seed' (N)
koṭṭey 'nut/seed' (N)
koṭṭa: 'shed' (N)
koṭṭa:y 'yawn' (N)
koṭṭa:yuṭ 'yawn' (N)
kocatti 'woman of potter caste' (N)
kocavan 'man „ (N)
kokey 'cave' (N)
kokk 'crane' (N)
kokki 'hook' (N)
komki 'a personal name' (N)
komkan „ (N)
komkḷa:yi 'name of a deity' (N)
komaṭṭ 'vomit' (N)
komp 'horn' (N)
komputte:n 'honey' (N)
komma: 'your mother' (N)
koney 'blabber' (V)
konj 'talk sweetly and gently' (N)
konjam 'little'
koṇam 'quality' (N)
koṇṭekopp 'an ornament' (N)
koṇṭey 'hair-coil' (N)
koṇṭa: 'bring' (V)
kol 'kill' (V)
koley 'murder' (V.N.)
kolakkey 'storage muddy vessel' (for grains) (N)
kolam 'sub-sect' (N)
koluc 'chain' (iron) (N)
kollacci 'woman of smith caste' (N)
kollan 'man of smith caste' (N)
koḷ 'horse gram' (N)
koḷinj 'Indico plant' (N)
koḷapp 'confuse' (V)
koḷappam 'confusion' (V.N.)
koḷakko:ḷi 'duck' (N)
koḷam 'tank' (N)
koḷamp 'be confused' (V)
koḷa: 'pipe'(N)
koḷu 'become fat' (V)
koḷupp 'fat' (N)
koḷuṭṭ 'fire' (V)
koḷḷi 'fire stick' (N)
koḷḷekka:ṭ 'dry land' (N)
koḷkey 'principle' (N)
koḷunt 'sprout' (N)
koḷunti 'wife's younger sister' (N)
koḷuntan 'husband's younger brother'

kori 'nibble' (V)
koreccal 'less' (V.N)
korev 'less' (V.N)
korey 'become decreased' (V)
korey 'fault' (N)
koratti 'woman of korava caste' (N)
koraṭ 'tongs' (N)
koraṭṭey 'snoring' (N)
koramk 'monkey' (N)
koral 'voice' (N)
koravan 'male of korava caste' (N)
koravaḷey 'larynx' (N)
koy 'pluck' (N)
koyya: 'guava' (N)
ko:puram 'temple tower' (N)
ko:ppey 'a sub-sect' (N)
ko:ta:ni 'stemless plant' (N)
ko:tumey 'wheat' (N)
ko:ṭ 'line' (N)
ko:ṭi 'crore, (Num.) edge' (N)
ko:ṭeka:lam 'summer' (N)
ko:ṭey 'summer' (N)
ko:ṭṭ 'coat' (N)
ko:ṭṭey 'fort' (N)
ko:cakka:y 'sweet gourd' (N)
ko:kkey 'neck' (N)
ko:manam 'loin-cloth' (N)
ko:ma:ḷi 'buffoon' (N)
ko:mpey 'a kind of dog' (N)
ko:mu:ci 'big needle' (N)
ko:nt 'a gum' (N)
ko:ṇi 'gunny bag' (N)
ko:ṇal 'bending' (N)
ko:l 'stick' (N)
ko:lam 'floor-drawing' (N)
ko:ḷi 'hen' (N)
ko:ḷey 'coward' (N)
ko:r 'string' (N)
ko:rey 'sedge' (N)
ko:rappa:y 'a mat' (N)
ko:vi 'be angry' (V)
ko:vam 'anger' (V.N.)
ko:yl 'temple' (N)
ko:ylu:r 'name of a place' (N)
kuppey 'dust' (N)
kuti 'jump' (V)
kutika:l 'toe' (N)
kutarela:yam 'horse-shed' (N)
kutarey 'horse' (N)

kutt 'prick (V), pricking' (V.N)
kuttam 'fault' (N)
kutta:ri 'straw stack' (N)
kuttu:ci 'a needle' (N)
kuṭi 'drink' (V)
kuṭika:ran 'drunkard' (N)
kuṭiya:navan 'farmer' (mas.)(N)
kuṭiya:navacci 'farmer' (fem.) (N)
kuṭu 'give' (V)
kuṭukkal 'giving' (V.N.)
kuṭucey 'hut' (N)
kuṭukuṭuppey 'a small drum making a rattling sound' (N)
kuṭumi 'tuft of hair' (N)
kuṭumpam 'family' (N)
kuṭṭ 'knuckles' (V.N), 'striking on the head with knuckles' (V)
kuṭṭ 'secret' (N)
kuṭṭi 'young one of an animal' (N)
kuṭṭiya:ṇṭi 'a sub-sect' (N)
kuṭṭey 'shortness' (N)
kucuv 'fart' (N)
kuctti 'wrestling' (N)
kucci 'stick' (N)
kuccikeḷamk 'tapioca' (N)
kuccam 'a measure' (N)
kuccu:ṭ 'thatched house' (N)
kumi 'pile' (V)
kumiyal 'pile' (V.N.)
kumpal 'crowd' (N)
kumpuṭ 'worship' (V)
kumpuṭuma:nam 'blessing' (V.N.)
kumkumam 'saffron' (N)
kuni 'bend' (V)
kunta:ṇi 'big mortar' (N)
kunj 'young one of a bird' (N)
kuṇṭ 'buffer-pad' (N)
kuṇṭi 'buttocks' (N)
kuṇṭa:maṇi "
kuṇṭa:njo:ley 'name of a forest' (N)
kuṇṭunina:ṭ 'name of a place' (N)
kuṇṭu:rna:ṭ "
kuṣṭam 'leprosy' (N)
kuḷi 'bathe' (V)
kuḷi 'ditch' (N)
kuḷippa:ṭṭ 'cause to bathe' (V)
kuḷur 'chillness' (N)
kuḷurcci " (N)

kuḷḷam 'shortness' (N)
kuḷḷanari 'fox' (N)
kuri 'mark' (V & V.N.)
kurutt 'sprout' (N)
kuruk 'become narrow'(N)
kurukk 'narrow' (V)
kurukkuvaḷi 'short-cut path' (N)
kurumoḷav 'a kind of pepper' (N)
kurump 'mischief' (N)
kurumpacci 'woman of vellala caste' (N)
kurumpan 'man of vellala caste' (N)
kurumpa:ṭ 'a kind of goat' (N)
kuruvi 'sparrow' (N)
kuvi 'pile up' (V.N.)
kuviyal 'pile' (V.N)
kuyl 'Indian-cuckoo' (N)
kuyya: 'guava' (N)
ku:ppuṭ 'call' (V)
ku:tt 'drama' (N)
ku:ttiya: 'concubine' (V)
ku:tta:ṭ 'act' (V)
ku:ṭ 'nest' (N)
ku:ṭ 'assemble' (V)
ku:ṭey 'basket' (N)
ku:ṭa:ram 'tent' (N)
ku:ṭṭ 'add' (V), 'joint' (V.N)
ku:ṭṭam 'crowd' (V.N)
ku:ṭṭa:ḷi 'partner' (N)
ku:c 'feel delicacy' (V)
ku:ccam 'shyness' (N)
ku:ccal 'noise' (N)
ku:mp 'cone shaped hut' (N)
ku:n 'hunch back' (N)
ku:ni 'hunch back woman(N)
ku:nan 'hunch back man'(N)
ku:ṇṭ 'nest' (N)
ku:li 'wage' (N)
ku:ḻ 'thick poridge' (N)
ku:ḷam 'broken straw' (N)
ku:r 'sharpness' (N)
ku:rey 'roof' (N)
ku:rpp 'sharpness' (N)
ku:v 'cry' (V)
kḷa:kka:y 'a carissa fruit'(N)
kra:mp 'cloves' (N)

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jilla: 'district' (N)
ji:rani 'digest' (V)
ji:ranam 'digestion' (V.N.)
ji:vanam 'life' (N)
jate 'pair' (N)
jamakka:ḷam 'carpet' (N)
janni 'a disease' (N)

ja:ti 'caste' (N)
ja:tikka:y 'nutmeg' (N)
ja:ctti 'excess' (N)
ja:mam 'mid-night' (N)
jo ṭi 'pair' (N)
io:ṭi 'beautify' (V)

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micun 'machine' (N)
miccam 'balance' (V.N.)
mikkyam 'importance' (N)
min 'glitter' (V)
minukkaṭṭa:mpu:cci 'glow worm' (N)
minukk 'flash' (V)
minuminupu:cci 'glow worm' (V)
minuminupp 'glittering' (V.N.)
minumk 'glitter' (N)
minj 'exceed' (V)
minnal 'lightning' (V.N.)
minnal pu:cci 'glow worm' (N)
minna:ṭi 'before' (Adv.)
minna:le „ (Adv.)
mi:ti 'balance' (N)
mi:tt 'save' (V)
mi:ṭṭ 'recover' (V)
mi:cey 'mustache' (N)
mi:n 'star/fish' (N)
mi:ḷ 'bring back' (V)
mi:r 'violate' (V)
meti 'step on' (V)
meta 'be floated' (V)
metakkuṭ 'float' (V)
metuv 'slow' (N)
metuva: 'slowly' (Adv.)
mettey 'matress' (N)
mecc 'praise' (V)
meraṭṭ 'frighten' (V)
meraḷ 'be frightened' (V)
meravaney 'procession' (N)
me:ṭey 'raised platform' (N)
me:ṭṭa:mka:ṭ 'dry land'
me:ccal 'fodder' (N)
me:kam 'cloud' (N)
me:kk 'west' (N)
me:maley 'mountain peak' (N)
me:ṇṭutaley 'vow' (N)
me:le 'above' (Adv.)
me:lamkam 'a festival' (N)
me:la:n 'a sub-sect' (N)
me:la:kk 'ladies upper garment' (N)
me:v 'fodder' (N)
me:va:cal 'western entrance' (N)
me:y 'be grazed' (V)

mapp 'cloud' (V)
mati 'respect' (V)
matipp 'respect' (V.N.)
matiyam 'full moon' (N)
matt 'churning stick' (N)
mattavamkaḷ 'others' (N)
matta:pp 'crackers' (N)
matta:ḷam 'a musical instrument' (N)
mattya:nam 'afternoon' (N)
maṭi 'fold'
maṭipp 'fold' (V.N)
maṭakk 'fold' (V)
maṭam 'choultry' (N)
maṭamk 'be folded' (V)
macc 'storey' (N)
macci 'sister-in-law' (N)
maccam 'mole' (N)
macca:n 'brother-in-law' (N)
maccu:ṭ 'house with a terraced roof' (N)
makan 'son' (N)
makaḷ 'daughter' (N)
makka:cco:ḷam 'a kind of maize' (N)
makkya:na:ḷ 'day after tomorrow' (N)
mampaṭṭi 'spade' (N)
mampuḻuv 'earth worm' (N)
manac 'mind' (N)
manti 'monkey' (N)
mantey 'public place' (N)
mantam 'slowness' (N)
mantiri 'minister' (N)
manj 'dew' (N)
manjaḷ 'yellow/turmeric' (N)
manni 'excuse' (V)
mannipp 'excuse' (V N)
maṇ 'soil' (N)
maṇi 'bell/beed' (N)
maṇikaṭṭ 'wrist' (N)
maṇikutt 'an ornament' (N)
maṇa 'smell' (V)
maṇam 'good smell' (V.N)
maṇal 'sand' (N)
maṇṭekanam strong 'headedness' (N)
maṇṭey 'head' (N)
maṇṭeyiṭi 'head ache' (N)
maṇṭo:ṭ 'skull' (N)
maṇṭu:kam 'dull headedness' (N)
malena:r 'trifoliate winged lime' (N)
maleva:ḷey 'a kind of banana' (N)
maley 'mountain' (N)
malaṭ 'sterile woman' (N)
malaya:ḷi 'man of gounder caste' (N)

malaya:ḷicci 'woman of gounder caste'(N)
mallikey 'jasmine' (N)
malla:tt 'turn over' (V)
maḷ 'urinate' (N)
maḷey 'rain' (N)
maḷupp 'slur over' (V)
maḷumk become blunt'(V)
mariya tey 'respect' (N)
mara 'forget' (V)
marappalli 'big lizard' (N)
marati 'forgetfulness' (V.N.)
marev 'place of concealnent' (V.N.)
marev 'hide' (V)
marey 'screw' (N)
maram 'tree' (N)
maramkotti 'wood pecker' (N)
maru 'refuse' (V)
marupp 'refusal' (V.N.)
maruttuvacci 'mid-wife' (N)
marumakan 'son-in-law' (N)
marumakaḷ 'daughter-in-law' (N)
marumaney 'return marriage' (N)
marunt 'medicine (N)
mavara:ci 'queen' (N)
mavara:can 'king' (N)
mavc 'affluence' (N)
m..y 'collyrium for the eye'(N)
mayakk 'cause to swoon' (V)
mayakkam 'giddiness '(V.N)
mayamk 'be swoon' (V)
mayta:nam 'play ground' (N)
mayna: 'a bird' (N)
mayl 'peacock' (N)
mayr 'hair' (N)
mo:pḷe poṭṭi 'an ornament'(N)
ma:pḷey 'bridegroom' (N)
ma:tiḷamka:y 'citrous lemon' (N)
ma:tiri 'similar' (Adv.)
ma:ta:ko:yl 'church' (N)
ma:tt 'change' (V)
ma:tti 'mango' (N)
ma:ttarey 'tablet' (N).
m..:ṭ 'cow' (N)
ma:ṭṭ 'fasten' (V)
ma:ṭṭuvaṇṭi 'bullock cart' (N)
ma:ci 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
ma:cam 'month' (N)
ma:mi 'mother-in-law'(N)
ma:miya: "

ma:man 'father-in-law'(N)
ma:mana:r „
ma:mpa!am 'mango' (N)
ma:mkucam 'beaf' (N)
ma:n 'deer' (N)
ma:nam 'sky' (N)
ma:ley 'garland' (N)
ma:r 'breast' (N)
ma:r 'be changed' (N)
ma:ri 'rain' (N)
ma:riya:y 'name of a deity' (N)
ma:rkaḷi 'name of a Tamil month' (N)
ma:v 'flour' (N)
motal 'capital' (N)
mott 'beat' (V & V.N)
mottam 'total' (N)
moṭakk 'prevent' (V)
moṭakkam 'restraint' (V.N)
moṭamk 'lie idle' (V)
moṭa: 'a measure' (N)
moṭṭ 'bud' (N)
moṭṭ 'egg' (N)
moṭṭey 'baldness' (N)
moṭṭacci 'bald headed woman' (N)
moṭṭayan 'bald headed man' (N)
mocal 'rabbit' (N)
moccey 'a field bean' (N)
mokarey 'face' (N)
mokk 'flower bud' (N)
monav 'murmer' (V)
montey 'a muddy vessel' (N)
montan 'a kind of banana' (N)
moṇṭi 'lame man' (N)
moṇṭicci 'lame woman'(N)
moley 'breast' (N)
moḷ 'fetch water' (V)
moḷepp 'sprout' (V.N)
moḷey 'sprout' (V)
moḷattaṇṇi 'pepper juice' (N)
moḷaka:y 'chille' (N)
moḷam 'a measure' (N)
moḷamkay 'arm' (N)
moḷamka:l 'knee' (N)
moḷav 'pepper' (N)
moḷukk 'wax' (N)
moḷuv 'coat with cow dung' (V)
morepp 'stiffness' (V.N)
morey 'stare' (V)
moram 'winnow' (N)
moy 'crowd' (V)
moy 'presentation (as in marriage)' (N)

mo:ppam 'smelling' (N)
mo:t 'dash against' (N)
mo:taram 'ring' (N)
mo:ṭ 'a raised place' (N)
mo:ṭam 'cloud' (N)
mo:cam 'fraud' (N)
mo:kam 'infatuation' (N)
mo:ḷam 'a kind of drum' (N)
mo:r 'smell' (V)
mo:r 'butter-milk' (N)
mo:ri 'small bridge' (N)
muppat 'thirty' (Num.)
mutt 'pearl' (N)
muṭi 'complete' (V)
muṭi 'knot' (V), 'hair' (N)
muṭicci 'knot' (V.N)
muṭukk 'drive' (N)
muṭṭ 'joint' (V)
muṭṭi 'elbow' (N)
muṭṭeko:c 'cabbage' (N)
muṭṭey 'egg' (N)
muṭṭa:y 'sweet meat' (N)
muṭuv 'end' (N)
mucc 'kiss' (N)
muccukuṭu 'kiss' (V)
mukk 'strain' (V)
mukkal 'sound due to strained breathing' (V.N)
munık 'be immersed' (V)
munteıtt 'day before yesterday' (N)
munju:r 'musk rat' (N)
munnu:R 'three hundred' (Num.)
muṇṭ 'a ladies' wear' (N)
muṇṭacci 'widow' (N)
mulley 'jasmine' (N)
muḷ 'thorn' (N)
muḷi 'blink, (V), 'pupil' (V)
muḷipp 'blinking' (V.N.)
muḷuc 'full' (N)
muḷuk 'be immersed' (V)
muḷumk 'swallow' (V)
muḷuva:mey 'pregnancy'(N)
muḷḷiṭikki 'pincers' (N)
muḷḷimki 'radish plant' (N)
muḷḷampanni 'wild pig' (N)
muri 'break' (N)
murukan 'name of a deity'(N)
murukk 'twist' (V)
muniyappan 'name of a deity' (V)
munici:pp 'a village officer' (N)
mu:tta 'old' (Adj.)
mu:ṭ 'close' (V)
mu:ṭi 'cover' (V.N.)
mu:ṭupani 'dew' (N)

mu:ṭṭ 'join' (V)
mu:ṭṭey 'bed-bug' (N)
mu:cci 'breathe' (N)
mu:kk 'nose' (N)
mu:kkutti 'a nose-ornament' (N)
mu:mke 'bamboo' (N)
mu:mke:ṇi 'ladder' (N)
mu:ntupa:r 'smell' (V)
mu:nji 'face' (N)
mu:n 'three' (Num.)
mu:ley 'corner' (N)
mu:ḷey 'brain' (N)
mu:va:yaram 'three thousand' (Num.)
mrutamkam 'a musical drum' (N)

/ *n* /

nippe:ṭṭ 'stop' (V)
niccayi 'decide' (V)
niccayam 'decision' (V.N)
nimur 'be stretched' (V)
nimutt 'stretch' (V)
nimmati 'satisfaction' (N)
nil 'stand' (V)
nirutt 'weigh/stop' (V)
nivarttaney 'remedy' (N)
ni. 'you' (sg.) (PN)
ni:ṭṭ 'lengthen' (V)
ni:ṭṭam 'length' (V.N)
ni:ṭṭukka:y 'snake-gourd' (N)
ni:ccam 'swimming' (V.N)
ni:kk 'remove' (V)
ni:mk 'leave' (V)
ni:mkaḷ 'you' (pl.) (PN)
ni:nj 'swim' (V)
ni:ḷ 'become long' (V)
ni:ḷam 'length' (V.N)
ni:v 'rub gently' (V)
nett 'dried matured coconut' (N)
netti 'forehead' (N)
neṭṭi 'knuckles' (N)
neṭṭey 'back' (N)
necam 'truth' (N)
nekam 'nail' (N)
nemp 'lift with a lever' (V)
nenepp 'remembrance' (V.V)
nenj 'chest' (N)
neṇṭ 'wriggle' (N)
nel 'paddy' (N)
nelame 'condition' (V.N)
neley 'to stand firmly' (V)
nelam 'land' (N)
nelav 'moon light' (N)
nela: 'moon' (N)
neḷi 'wriggle' (V)
neḷiv 'wriggling' (V.N)

neri 'be crushed' (V)
nerical 'crowdedness'(V.N)
neram 'colour' (N)
nerav 'level up' (V)
nerupp 'fire' (N)
neruppuṭṭi 'match box'(N)
neruppukkucci 'match stick' (N)
nerukk 'crowd' (V)
nerukkam 'crowded state' (V.N)
nerumk 'be crowded' (V)
nevamaram 'a tree' (N)
nevl 'shade' (N)
ney 'weave' (V)
ney 'ghee' (N)
neyve:tyam 'offering made to a deity' (N)
ne:tt 'yesterday' (N)
ne:r 'straight' (N)
ne:ram 'time' (N)
ne:ra: 'straightly' (Adv.)
nattey 'snail' (N)
nattacco:key 'a blood disease' (N)
nattam 'blood' (N)
naṭ 'plant' (N)
naṭi 'act' (V)
naṭipp 'acting' (V.N.)
naṭa 'walk' (V)
naṭatt 'conduct' (V)
naṭattey 'conduct' (V.N.)
naṭav 'seedling of crop' (V.N.)
naṭuko:mpey 'a place name' (N)
naṭumka:ṭṭuppaṭṭi " (N)
naṭumk 'be trembled' (N)
naṭuve 'in the middle' (Adv.)
naṭuverl 'middle-finger' (N)
naṭuvle 'in the middle' (Adv.)
naṭṭam 'loss' (N)
naṭṭuva:kkiḷi 'a kind of large scorpion' (N)
nacey 'disease' (N)
nacukk 'crush' (V)
nacumk 'get crushed' (V)
nakk 'lick' (V)
namp 'believe' (V)
nampikke 'belief' (V..N)
nampam 'saw' (N)
namputale 'belief' (V.N.)
namkey 'sister-in-law' (N)
namkeya: " (N)
nanev 'wetness' (V N.)
naney 'become wet' (V)
nantavanam 'flower garden' (N)

nanj 'poison' (N)
nanjey 'wet land' (N)
nanne 'goodness' (N)
nanṭ 'crab' (N)
naṣṭam 'loss' (N)
nalumk 'a ceremony before the marriage' (N)
nalleṇṇey 'gingile oil' (N)
nalla 'good' (Adj.)
naḷuv 'slip' (V)
nari 'fox' (N)
naremuṭi 'grey hair' (N)
narey 'become grey' (V)
narakam 'hell' (N)
naramp 'nerve' (N)
narukk 'cut' (N. & V. N)
naru:ca: 'cleanly' (Adv.)
navur 'be moved' (V)
navutt 'move away' (V)
na:ppat 'forty' (Num.)
na:tt 'seedling' (N)
na:ttam 'bad smell/stink' (V.N)
na:tta:mka:l 'seed-bed' (N)
na:ttna: 'husband's younger sister' (N)
na:ttri 'night' (N)
na:ṭ 'panchayat/plain' (N)
na:ṭi 'pulse' (N)
na:ṭacci 'woman of the plain' (N)
na:ṭan 'man of the plain' (N)
na:ṭa:tti 'woman of nadar caste' (N)
na:ṭa:n 'man of „ ' (N)
na:ṭo:ṭi 'wagabond' (N)
na:cam 'distruction' (N)
na:cuvacci 'woman of barber caste' (N)
na:cuvan 'man ,, ' (N)
na:kam 'cobra' (N)
na:kk 'tongue' (N)
na:mam 'sacred mark on forehead' (N)
na:mpaḷ 'we (incl.)' (PN)
na:mkaḷ 'we (excl.) (PN)
na:n 'I' (PN)
na:nu:R 'four hundred' (Num.)
na:nt 'nerve' (N)
na:l 'four' (Num.)
na:la:yaram 'four thousand' (Num.)
na:ḷ 'day' (N)
na:ḷekki 'tomorrow' (N)
na:ḷa:ṇṇekki 'day after tomorrow' (N)
na:r 'fibre'(N), 'smell stinky' (V)

na:rttamka:y 'seville orange' (N)
na:y 'dog' (N)
na:yam 'justice' (N)
na:yṭ 'a caste' (N)
na:ykkacci 'woman of naydu caste' (N)
na:ykkan 'man ,, ' (N)
nopp 'fill' (V)
noṭukk 'crush' (V)
noṭumk 'be crushed' (V)
nokam 'yoke' (N)
nomp 'become full' (N)
nomk 'pulpy kernal of unripened tender palmyra fruit' (N)
noṇṭi 'lame person'(mas.) (N)
noṇṭicci ,, (fem.) (N)
noḷey 'enter' (V)
norey 'foam' (V & V.N)
norumk 'crumble' (V)
novam 'yoke' (N)
no:ṭṭ 'note' (N)
no:ṭṭi 'eatables' (N)
no:ṭṭam 'sight' (N)
no:mpi 'festival' (N)
no:mpina:ḷ 'festival day' (N)
no:njal 'weakness' (N)
no:ṇṭ 'stir' (V)
no:v 'pain' (V., V. & N.)
no:y 'disease' (N)
nuni 'tip' (N)
nu:l 'thread' (V.N.), 'spin' (V)
nu:R 'hundred' (Num.)
na:re kokk 'white crane' (N)

/ *l* /

limkam 'idol of a deity' (N)
le:c 'weightlessness' (N)
laccam 'lakh' (Num.)
lave 'little'(Adv.)
lanjam 'bribe' (N)
lavamkam 'cloves' (N)
lavkkey 'bodice' (N)
la:pam 'gain' (N)
la:ṭam 'horse-shoe' (N)
la:ntar 'a lamp' (N)
la:vam 'gain' (N)
lompe 'much' (Adv.)
lo:ṭṭa: 'a tumbler' (N)

/ *r* /

ritt 'a lamp' (N)
reppey 'eye-brow' (N)
reṇṭ 'two' (Num.)

renṭa:yaram 'two thousand' (Num.)
re:key 'palm lines' (N)
raci 'enjoy' (N)
ractta:ḷi 'a kind of banana' (N)
rakaciyam 'secret' (N)
rakkey 'wing' (N)
rajam 'tamarind juice' (N)
rav 'night' (N)
ravey 'bullet' (N)
ra:ttri 'night' (N)
ra:kam 'musical scale' (N)
ra:ja: 'king' (N)
ra:maca:mi 'a personal name' (N)
ra:mam 'forehead sacred mark' (N)
ra:v 'file' (V)
ropp 'fill' (V)
roṭṭi 'bread' (N)
romp 'become full' (V)
rompe 'much' (Adv.)
ro:ṭṭ 'road' (N)
ro:kam 'disease' (N)
ro:ja: 'rose' (N)
ruci 'taste' (V & V.N.)
ru:va: 'money' (N)
ru:va:y " (N)

/ v /

vipu:ti 'sacred ashes' (N)
viti 'fate' (N)
vittey 'magic' (N)
vittya:cam 'difference' (N)
viṭi 'become dawn' (V)
viṭiya:lam 'early morning' (N)
vice:ṣam 'importance' (N)
vicur 'throw' (V)
vicuri 'hand fan' (N)
vikk 'hiccough' (V)
vikkal " (V.N)
vikkrakam 'idol of a deity' (N)
vim 'sob' (V)
vimmal 'sobbing' (V.N)
vinji 'an ornament' (N)
vil 'sell' (V)
villey 'tile' an ornament' (N)
viri 'spread' (V)
viripp 'a cloth' (V.N)
virical 'sratch' (V.N)
viruma:ṇṭam 'gigantic' (N)
virunt 'feast' (N)
vi:ti 'street' (N)
vi:c 'throw' (V)
vi:cey 'mustache' (N)

vi:cc 'throw' (V.N)
vi:kkam 'swelling' (V.N)
vi:mk 'swell' (V)
vi:ṇ 'waste' (N)
vetey 'seed' (V & V.N)
vetam 'kind' (N)
vetavey 'widow' (N)
vetuvetupp 'lurkwarmness' (N)
vettley 'betal leaf' (N)
veṭi 'crack' (V)
veṭipp 'crack' (V.N)
veṭṭ 'cut' (V & V.N)
vecey 'speed' (N)
vecanam 'sorrow' (N)
vecarve 'perspiration' (N)
vekkappaṭ 'feel shy' (V)
vekkam 'shyness' (N)
vene 'trouble' (N)
vemp 'prematurely ripened' (V)
vempomkal 'a dish' (N)
vemkicca:mkal 'a kind of stone' (N)
vemkalam 'white metal' (N)
vemka:yam 'onion' (N)
ventayam 'fanugreek seed' (N)
veṇṇey 'butter' (N)
veṣam 'poison' (N)
veley 'price' (N)
velak 'be removed' (N)
velakk 'remove' (V)
vellam 'jaggery' (N)
veḷiccam 'light' (N)
veḷiye 'outside' (Adv.)
veḷiya:ḷ 'stranger' (N)
veḷiyle 'outside' (Adv.)
veḷeccal 'produce' (N)
veḷey 'yield' (V)
veḷakk 'explain' (V), 'light' (N)
veḷakkeṇṇey 'castor oil(N)
veḷakkam 'explanation' (N)
veḷakkama:r 'broom' (N)
veḷamk 'be understood' (V)
veḷu 'wash' (V)
veḷupp 'whiteness' (V.N)
veḷḷi 'silver' (N)
veḷḷikkeḷamey 'Friday' (N)
veḷḷikka:pp 'silver bangle' (N)
veḷḷekal 'white stone' (N)
veḷḷey 'white' (N)
veḷḷam 'flood' (N)
veḷḷayyan 'a personal name' (N)
veḷḷa:ḍ 'sheep' (N)
veḷḷa:mey 'produce' (N)
veḷrikka:y 'cucumber' (N)

veri 'savagery' (N)
verepp 'stiffness' (N)
verey 'seed' (V & V.N)
verey 'become stiff' (V)
veraṭṭ 'frighten' (V)
veraṭṭi 'finger' (N)
veraḷ 'be frightened' (V)
verav 'firewood' (N)
veru 'hate' (V)
verupp 'hatred' (V.N)
veruk 'an wild animal' (N)
verl 'finger' (N)
vevaca:yi 'farmer' (N)
vevaca:yam 'agriculture'(N)
vevari 'describe' (V)
vevaram 'description'(V.N)
vey 'place/keep' (V)
veyl 'sun shine' (N)
ve:ppamaram 'neem tree' (N)
ve:ti 'cholera' (N)
ve:ṭikkey 'amusement' (N)
ve:ṭṭ 'gun' (V)
ve:ṭṭi 'dhoti' (N)
ve:ṭṭey 'hunting' (N)
ve:ṭṭuvacci 'woman of hunter caste' (N)
ve:ṭṭuvan 'man „ '(N)
ve:cam 'disguise' (N)
ve:k 'be boiled' (N)

ve:kam 'speed' (N)
ve:l 'lance' (N)
ve:li 'fence' (N)
ve:ley 'work' (N)
ve:la:maram 'babul tree' (N)
ve:lmurukan 'name of a deity' (N)
ve:ḷey 'time' (N)
ve:r 'become sweat' (N)
ve:r 'root' (N)
ve:re 'other' (Adv)
ve:rve 'perspiration' (V.N)
ve:vi 'boil' (V)
ve:va:ri 'merchant' (N)
ve:va:ram 'business' (N)
vatakk 'fade' (N)
vatamk 'become fade' (V)
vatt 'become dry' (V)
vatti 'joss stick' (V)
vatl 'answer' (N)
vaṭi 'be decreased/ trickle' (V)
vaṭikaṭṭ 'filter' (V)
vaṭey 'an edible' (N)
vaṭakk 'north' (N)
vaṭakeḷakk 'north-east' (N)
vaṭakkḷa:y 'name of a deity' (N)
vaṭam 'big rope' (N)

vaṭami 'a personal name' (N)
vaṭaman ' " ' (N)
vaṭṭi 'interest' (N)
vaṭṭam 'circle' (N)
vacati 'facility' (N)
vaconam 'text' (N)
vaca:ci 'name of Tamil month' (N)
vakey 'kind' (N)
vaku 'divide' (V)
vakuṭ 'regular parting of hair on the front part of the head' (N)
vakki:l 'lawyer' (N)
vajjaram 'a gum' (N)
vamk 'hole' (N)
vamki 'an ornament' (N)
vamkaḷa: 'bunglow' (N)
vaṇṭ 'bee' (N)
vaṇṭi 'cart' (N)
vaṇṇa:tti 'woman of washerman caste' (N)
vaṇṇa:ttippu:cci 'butterfly' (N)
va:ṇṇa:n 'washerman' (N)
vali 'pain' (N), (V.N.)
valev 'net' (N)
valav 'village' (N)
vallam 'a measure' (N)
vaḷi 'path' (N)
vaḷi 'wipe out' (V)
vaḷicci 'a tree' (N)
vaḷeccal 'bending' (V.N)
vaḷeppay 'a bag' (N)
vaḷev " (N)
vaḷey 'bend' (N)
vaḷatt 'make grow' (N)
vaḷatti 'height' (V.N.)
vaḷakkam 'habit'
vaḷar 'grow' (V)
vaḷayam 'ring' (N)
vaḷayal 'bangle' (N)
vaḷḷi 'a personal name' (N)
vaḷḷikkeḷamk 'a root' (N)
vari 'thatch' (V), 'tax' (N)
variccal 'thatching' (V.N)
varey 'draw' (V)
varapp 'field ridge' (N)
varak 'a millet' (N)
varakka:ppi 'raw coffee' (N)
varam 'boon' (N)
varav 'income' (N)
varu 'fry' (V)
varuttam 'sorrow' (N)
varuma:nam 'income' (N)
varunt 'suffer' (N)
varcey 'row' (N) 'dowry'(N)
varṣam 'year' (N)
vavr 'stomach' (N)

vavuttuvali 'stomach ache' (N)
vavva:l 'bat' (N)
vayttiyan 'village doctor' (N)
vayttiyam 'medication' (N)
vayc 'age' (N)
vayl 'field' (N)
vayr 'stomach' (N)
vayram 'diamond' (N)
va: 'come' (V)
va:t 'branch of a tree' (N)
va:tt 'duck' (N)
va:tti 'teacher' (mas.) (N)
va:tticci " (fem.) (N)
va:ttyam 'instrumental music' (N)
va:ṭ 'whither' (V)
va:ṭṭ 'cause to wither' (V)
va:ṭṭam 'withering' (V.N.)
va:ṭṭl 'bottle' (N)
va:cam 'good smell' (N)
va:caney ' " ' (N)
va:cal 'entrance' (N)
va:key 'a tree' (N)
va:kk 'word' (N)
va:mk 'buy' (N)
va:mkal 'the act of getting' (V. N.)
va:nti 'vomitting' (N)
va:l 'tail' (N)
va:ḷi 'bucket' (N)
va:ḷeppaḷam 'banana fruit' (N)
va:ḷetta:r 'banana bunch' (N)
va:ḷekkanṭ 'banana seedling' (N)
va:ḷey 'banana' (N)
va:ḷavanti 'name of a place' (N)
va:r 'take up a handful' (N)
va:r 'leather' (N)
va:ram 'week' (N)
va:y 'mouth' (N)
va:y 'be suitable' (V)
va:yta: 'adjournment' (N)
va:ykka: 'channel' (N)
va:yleṭu 'vomit' (N)
vro:ti 'enemy' (N)
vro:tam 'enmity' (N)
vya:ti 'disease' (N)

/ y /

ya:r 'who' (I. PN)
ya:ney 'elephant' (N)
yo:ci 'think' (V)
yo:cane 'thought' (V.N.)
yu:ki 'guess' (V)
yu:kam 'guess' (V.N)

APPENDIX

TAMIL DIALECTS

(A comparative sketch of various linguistic features)

A comparative sketch of the distinctive linguistic features found in the various Tamil dialects has been presented here. The various Tamil dialects have been taken for consideration and the distinctive linguistic features found in them have been compared with those linguistic features found in the Literary Tamil (LT). The comparison is made in all the three levels of the language, viz., phonological, grammatical and lexical.

The following dialects have been taken for the comparison.

1. Nanjilnad Tamil dialect (NTD)
2. Tinneveli Tamil dialect (TTD)
3. South Arcot Tamil dialect (SATD)

4. Tanjavur Tamil dialect (TATD)
5. Salem Tamil dialect (STD)
6. Coimbatore Tamil dialect (CTD)
7. Kollimalai Tamil dialect (KTD)

The materials are taken from

1. Dr. S. Agesthialingom—*A Generative Grammar of Tamil*, [DLP, 11], Annamalainagar, 1967.
2. Dr. A. Kamatchinathan—*The Tinnevēli Tamil Dialect*, [DLP, 19], Annamalainagar, 1969.
3. C. Shanmugam—'A Descriptive Study of a Dialect of Tamil' (Vellala Dialect of South Arcot district) [Unpublished M.A. thesis submitted to the Annamalai University, 1969.]
4. Mrs. K. Pushpavalli—'A Descriptive Study of a Dialect of Tamil' (Vellala Dialect of Tanjore district). [Unpublished manuscript, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, 1970.]
5. V. Y. Jeyapaul—'A Descriptive Study of a Dialect of Tamil' (Udaiyar Dialect of Salem district). [Unpublished M.A. thesis submitted to the Annamalai University, 1971.]
6. Dr. K. Karunakaran—'A Descriptive Study of a Dialect of Tamil' [Vellala dialect of Coimbatore district) [Unpublished manuscript, Dept. of Linguistics, Annamalai University, 1971.]
7. Dr. K. Karunakaran—'A Descriptive Grammar of the Dialect of the Kollimalai Tribes' [Ph.D. thesis submitted to the Annamalai University, 1969.]

1. Phonological Level :

Phoneme	LT	NTD	TTD	SATD	TATD	STD	CTD	KTD
/*b*/	—	—	—	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	—
/*d*/	—	—	—	—	*d*	*d*	*d*	—
/*ḍ*/	—	—	—	—	*ḍ*	—	—	—
/*j*/	—	*j*	—	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*
/*g*/	—	—	—	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	—
/*ḱ*/	—	—	*ḱ*	—	—	—	—	—
/*ñ*/	*ñ*[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
/*ṅ*/	*ṅ*	—	*ṅ*	—	—	—	—	—
/Φ/	—	—	Φ	—	—	—	—	—
/*δ*/	—	—	*δ*	—	—	—	—	—
/*s*/	—	*s*	*s*	—	*s*	*s*	*s*	—
/*ṣ*/	—	—	—	*ṣ*	*ṣ*	—	—	*ṣ*
/*h*/	—	—	*h*	—	—	—	—	—
/*ḻ*/	*ḻ*	—	—	*ḻ*	*ḻ*	—	—	—
/*ṛ*/	—	—	*ṛ*	—	—	—	—	—
/*R*/	*R*	*R*	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. *ñ* is treated as a phoneme in Literary Tamil(LT), because the occurrence of initial clusters are not found in LT. So it can't be treated as *ny* cluster. But in ST (Spoken Tamil) the occurrence of initial clusters is not rare. So this can be treated as *ny* cluster. Hence the occurrence of *ñ* is not found in the phonemic inventory of ST.

2. Morphological Level:

	LT	NTD	TTD	SATD	TATD	STD	CTD	KTD
Accusative								
	-ai	*-e*	*-a* *-eya*	*-e*	*-e*	*-e*	*-e* *-eye*	*-e*
	marattai 'tree'	*maratte* 'tree'	*marata* 'tree' *enneya* 'me'	*maratte* 'tree'	*maratte* 'tree'	*maratte* 'tree'	*maratte* 'tree' *enneye* 'me'	*maratte* 'tree'
Instrumental								
	-a:l *-koṇṭu*	*-a:le* *-e + vaccu* *-ṭṭu*	*-vaccu*	*-a:le* *-koṇṭu*	*-a:le*	*-a:le*	*-a:le*	*-a:le*
	kattiya:l *kattikoṇṭu*	*kattiya:le* *kattiyevaccu* *kattiṭṭu*	*kattivaccu*	*kattiya:le* *kattikoṇṭu*	*kattiya:le*	*kattiya:le*	*kattiya:le*	*kattiya:le*
	'by the knife'	'by the knife'	'by the knife'	'by the knife'	'by the knife'	'by the knife'	'by the knife'	'by the knife'

Sociative

-oṭu *-o:ṭu* *-uṭan*	*-(kke)* *-ku:ṭe*	*-o:ṭa*	*-o:ṭe* *-ku:ṭe*	*-o:ṭe* *-ku:ṭe*	*-o:ṭe* *-ku:ṭe*	*-o:ṭe* *-ku:ṭe*	*-o:ṭe* *-ku:ṭe*
ennoṭu *enno:ṭu*	*ra:man* *ku:ṭe*	*enno:ṭa* 'with me'	*enno:ṭe* *emgu:ṭe*	*enno:ṭe* *emgu:ṭe*	*enno:ṭe* *emgu;ṭe*	*enno:ṭe* *emgu:ṭe*	*enno:ṭe* *emku:ṭe*
ennuṭan 'with me'	*ra:manukke-* *ku:ṭe* 'with Raman'		'with me'	'with me'	'with me'	'with me'	'with me'

Dative

-akku *-ukku* *-ku*	*-akku* *-kku* *-ukku*	*-aku*	*-kku*	*-kku*	*-kku*	*-kku*	*-kku*
enakku 'to me'	*enakku* 'to me'	*enaku* 'to me'	*enakku* 'to me'	*enakku* 'to me'	*enakku* 'to me'	*enakku* 'to me'	*e:kku* 'to me'
u:rukku 'to village'	*ra:ma-* *nukku* 'to Raman'	*māṭuku* 'to cow'	*u:rukku* 'to village'	*u:rukku* 'to village'	*u:rukku* 'to village'	*u:rukku* 'to village'	*u:rukku* 'to village'
ataṟku 'to that'	*maturekki* 'to Madurai'	*-ku* *katikā* 'is it for knife'					

Ablative

-iruntu	*-(i)runtu*	*-runtu*	*-iruntu*	*-irundu*	*-rundu*	*-ndu*	*-lentu*
-iliruntu	*-(ki)ṭṭe-*	*-leruntu*	*-leruntu*	*-lerundu*	*-lerundu*	*-lerundu*	*u:rlentu*
aṅkiruntu	*runtu*	*-kiṭṭe-*	*-kiṭṭeruntu*	*-kiṭṭerundu*	*-kiṭṭerundu*	*-kiṭṭerundu*	*-ntu*
'from	*-leruntu*	*runtu*	*amkiruntu*	*amkirundu*	*amgerundu*	*amgendu*	*anjentu*
there'	*amkiruntu*	*aṅkeruntu*	*u:rleruntu*	*u:rlerundu*	*u:rlerundu*	*u:rlerundu*	*-kiṭṭentu*
u:riliruntu	*u:rleruntu*	*u:rleruntu*	*avamkiṭṭe-*	*avamkiṭṭe-*	*avamkiṭṭe-*	*avamgiṭṭe-*	*-anṭentu*
'from the	*avan(ki)ṭ-*	*avaṅkiṭṭe-*	*runtu*	*rundu*	*rundu*	*rundu*	*emkiṭṭentu*
village'	*ṭeruntu*	*runtu*					*ennanṭentu*
	'from him'						'from me'

Genitive

-uṭaiya	*-ukke*	{+}	*-o:ṭe*	*-Ø*	*-o:ṭe*	*-ra*	*-u*
-atu	*-akke*		*-Ø*		*-Ø*	*-o:ṭe*	*-o:ṭe*
	-kke						
ennuṭaiya	*enakke*	*tampi +*	*enno:ṭe*	*en* 'my'	*enno:ṭe*	*enra* 'my'	*ennu* 'my'
'my'	'my'	*viṭu*	'my'		'my'		
	payyanukke	'younger	*en* ,,		*en* ,,	*avano:ṭe*	*avano:ṭe*
avanatu	'boy's'	brother's				'his'	'his'
'his'	*kiḷikke*	house'					
	'parrots'						

Locative

-il *-kaṇ* *-uḷ*	*-le* *-(ki)ṭṭe*	*-āle* *-ṭe* *-le*	*-le* *-kiṭṭe*	*-le* *-kiṭṭe*	*-le* *-kiṭṭe*	*-le* *-kiṭṭe*	*-le* *-kiṭṭe* *-aṇṭe*
vi:ṭṭil 'in the house'	*vi:ṭṭle* 'in the house'	*pinnāle* 'back in'	*atule* 'in that'	*atule* 'in that'	*u:rle* 'in village'	*u:rle* 'in village'	*u:rle* 'in village'
u:rinkaṇ 'in the village'	*avan-* *(ki)ṭṭe* 'in him'	*ēṅ-ṭe* 'in me'	*emgiṭṭe* 'in me'	*avamgiṭṭe* 'in him'	*avamgiṭṭe* 'in him'	*avamgiṭṭe* 'in him'	*emkiṭṭe* *ennaṇṭe* 'in me'
avaruḷ 'among them'		*kālule* 'in leg'					

Purposive[2]

	-(u)kka:ka *avanuk-* *ka:ka* 'for him' *ku:likk(u)-* *a:ka* 'for wages'	*-kka:va* *enakka:va* 'for me'	*-kka:ke* *enakka:ke* 'for my sake'	*-kka:ke* *enakka:ke* 'for my sake'	*-kka:ka* *enakka:ka* 'for my sake'	*-kko:caram* *-kka:ka* *enakko:-* *caram* 'for my sake' *enakka:ka* 'for my sake'	*-kka:ka* *e:kka:ka* 'for my sake'

2. The dative suffix is used for representing the purposive meaning also in LT. See. Ex. *ku:likku ve:lai ceyta:n* 'he worked for the wages' *Naṉṉūl* Sut. 298, commentary. pp. 307.

Feminine Singular							
	-ṭicci *veḷḷa:ṭicci* 'woman of vellala caste'	—	—	—	*-inicci* *maccinicci* 'wife's younger sister'	*-ini* *maccini* 'wife's younger sister'	—
Adverbial							
-a:ka	*-a:ṭṭu* *-a:(ka)* *ve:kama:ṭṭu* 'fast'(Adv.) *ve:kama:* ,, *ve:kama:ka* ,,	*-a:* *ve:kama:* 'fast'	*-a:* *ve:kama:* 'fast'	*-a:* *ve:kama:* 'fast'	*-a:* *ve:kama:* 'fast'	*-a:* *ve:kama:* 'fast'	

Ordinal

-a:m *-a:vatu*	*-a:matte* *-a:vatu* *-a:m*	*-a:vaðu* *-a:m*	*-a:vatu* *-a:m*	*-a:vatu* *-a:m*	*-a:vatu* *-a:m*	*-a:vatu* *-a:m*	*-a:vatu* *-a:m*
na:nka:m 'fourth' *na:nka:-vatu* 'fourth'	*na:la:-matte* 'fourth' *na:la:-vatu* 'fourth' *na:la:m* 'fourth'	*na:la:vaðu* 'fourth' *na:la:m* 'fourth'	*na:la:vatu* 'fourth' *na:la:m* 'fourth'	*na:la:vatu* 'fourth' *na:la:m* 'fourth'	*na:la:vatu* 'fourth' *na:la:m* 'fourth'	*na:la:vatu* 'fourth' *na:la:m* 'fourth'	*na:la:vatu* 'fourth' *na:la:m* 'fourth'

Emphatic

	-ta:n	*-ta:n*	*-ta:n*	*-ta:n*	*-ta:n*	*-t:an*	*-ta:n*
-ta:n	*-e:*	*-e:*	*-e:*	*-e:*	*-e:*	*-e:*	*-e:*
-e:	*-a:kkum*						
avanta:n 'he' (emp.) *avane:* 'he' (emp.)	*avanta:n* 'he' (emp.) *avane:* 'he' (emp.) *avana:-kkum* 'it is he' (emp.)	*avanta:n* 'he' (emp.) *avane:* 'he' (emp.)	*avanta:n* *avane:* 'he' (emp.)	*avanda:n* 'he' (emp.) *avane:* 'he' (emp.)	*avanda:n* 'he' (emp.) *avane:* 'he' (emp.)	*avanda:n* 'he' (emp.) *avane:* 'he' (emp.)	*avanta:n* 'he' (emp.) *avane:* 'he' (emp.)

Present tense

-kiṟ-	*-uk-*	*-r-*	*-kr-*	*-kr-*	*-Ø-*	*-Ø-*	*-kr-*
-kiṉṟ-	*-kk-*	*-Ø-*	*-r-*	*-r-*	*-r-*	*-r-*	*-r-*
	-k-	*-δ-*	*-Ø-*	*-Ø-*		*-kr-*	*-Ø-*
varukiṟa:n 'comes-he'	*-Ø-*	*-uʒu-*					
varu-kiṉṟa:n 'comes-he'	*ka:ṭṭuka:n* 'shows-he'	*po:ra:* 'goes-she'	*pa:kkrom* 'see-we'	*po:ra:n* 'goes-he'	*po:kutu* 'goes-it'	*o:ṭutu* 'runs-it'	*pa:kkra:n* 'sees-he'
	kuḷikka:n 'bathes-he'	*pa:ka:* 'sees-she'	*pa:ccre* 'irrigate-you' (sg.)	*kiḷḷkkra:n* 'tears-he'	*po:ra:* 'goes-she'	*ceyra:n* 'does-he'	*po:ren* 'go-I'
	aḷuka:n 'weeps-he'	*colluδa:n* 'says-he'	*o:ṭutu* 'runs-it'	*a:ṭutu* 'plays-it'		*kuṭukkra:n* 'gives-he'	*varutu* 'comes-it'
	tiriya:n 'wanders-he'	*oraṅkuδu* 'sleeps-it'					

Conditional

-a:l	*-a:l*	*-a:l*	*-a:l*	*-a:l*	*-a:l*	*-a:l*	*-a:l*
-in			*-kiṭṭi*	*-ṭṭa:*	*-ṭṭi*	*-ṭṭi*	*-a:kka:* *-ṭṭi*
vanta:l 'if (one) comes'	*vanta:(l)* 'if (one) comes'	*vanta:(l)* 'if (one) comes'	*vanta:(l)* 'if (one) comes'	*vanda:(l)* 'if (one) comes'	*vanda:(l)* 'if (one) comes'	*vanpa:(l)* 'if (one) comes'	*vanta:(l)* 'if (one) comes'
varin 'if (one) comes'			*vara:kiṭṭi* 'if (one) does not come'	*vara:ṭṭa:* 'if (one) does not come'	*vara:ṭṭi* 'if (one) does not come'	*vara:ṭṭi* 'if (one) does not come'	*vanta:kka:* 'if (one) does not come' *vara:ṭṭi* 'if (ore) does not come'

Neuter singular

–tu	*–∅*	*–∅*	*-tu*	*-tu*	*-tu*	*-tu*	*–tu*
		–ucu			*–icci*		
vantatu	*vantu*	*vantucu*	*vantutu*	*vandutu*	*vandutu*	*vandutu*	*vantutu*
'came–it'	'came–it'	'came–it'	'came–it'	'came–it'	'came–it'	'came-it'	'came–it'
		varuδu			*vanticci*		
		'comes–it'			'came–it'		

Verbal Participle of *viṭu*

viṭṭu	*kiṭṭu*	*–(u)ṭṭu*	*–(u)ṭṭu*	*–(u)ṭṭu*	*-(u)ṭṭu*	*-(u)ṭṭu*	*-(u)ṭṭu*
vantuviṭṭu	*vantukiṭṭu*	*vantuṭṭu*	*vantuṭṭu*	*vanduṭṭu*	*vanduṭṭu*	*vanduṭṭu*	*vantuṭṭu*
'having come'	'having come'	'having come'	'having come'	'having come'	'having come'	'having come'	'having come'

3. Lexical Level :

NTD

Peculiar Lexical items

T_{61}

appam 'at that time'
ippam 'at this time'
eppam 'when'

T_8

na:ḷekaḷicc 'day after tomorrow'

Adv_1

virucule 'fast'

Cl_p

akatte 'inside'

N_m

attaan 'elder brother-in-law'
maap(u)ḷey 'husband'

N_f

ammey 'mother'
aattaa(ḷ) 'grand-mother'
mayni 'elder sister-in-law'

N_{da}

nyaaRaaccey 'Sunday'
timkaḷaaccey 'Monday'
cevvaaccey 'Tuesday'
potanaaccey 'Wednesday'
veeḷaaccey 'Thursday'
veḷḷiyaaccey 'Friday'
caniyaaccey 'Saturday'

N_{gc}

caampaa 'paraya caste'
paravaa 'fisherman caste'
mukkuvaa ,,
cakkili 'scavenger'
cekkaali 'oil-presser'

PN

niir 'you' (hon. sg.)

Voc_1

inneer 'a vocative form used by husbands to call their wives'
inneerum-kaḷ 'a form used by wives to call their husbands'

N_{li}

aniyal 'squirrel'
avayaan 'bandicoot'
kaṭuvaay 'tiger'
kutipp 'a kind of fish'
koḷai 'wasp'
cennaarey 'a fish'
taaRaa 'duck'
paṭṭi 'dog
paarey 'a fish'
p(u)ra: 'dove'

N_q

amal 'calmness'
alapp 'acute desire'
uccam 'height'
eṇakkam 'agreement'
karisanam 'interest'
kaaṭṭam 'vehemence'
caṭav 'weariness'
canilam 'distress'
cantam 'beauty'
cavukkam 'square'
caaram 'importance'
t(i)raaṇi 'ability'
turusam 'quickness'
parisayam 'familiarity'
pelam 'strength'
virtti 'cleanliness'
vesey 'speed'
jooR 'fineness'

N_r

eccam 'dung of birds'
eRacci 'meat'
oormey 'remembrance'
kakkam 'sediment in oil'
kaṭu "
kaṭam 'debt'
kappam 'tribute'
kaRp 'chastity'
kaRi 'curry'
kaaṭi 'vinegar'
kaaṇam 'horse gram'

kinnaaram 'mockery'
kiil 'tar'
koottam 'curve'
cant 'chaff'
cammanti 'chutney'
campaaram 'special butter-milk'
calam 'pus'
canni 'cold'
cal 'tender and undeveloped green fruit'
cittam 'mind'
ciimey 'impertinency'
ciinikkaaram 'alum'
cuuttey 'rotten'
cuuley 'rheumatism'
coney 'consciousness'
cotti 'lameness'
tanti 'bulkiness'
toli 'mud'
nettey 'length'
patey 'foam'
paattam 'contract of lease of paddy lands'
matam 'madness'
mati 'intelligence'
mammatey 'vainty'
maaccal 'laziness'
vakkil 'straw'
vannam 'bulkiness'
vaRmam 'malevolence'
valasal 'crookedness'
vaasi 'stubbornness'
viiti 'wideness'
vellam 'water'

N_p

ampalam 'common place'
iruppitam 'residence'
kaayal 'back water'
koonam 'paddy lands'
talam 'floor'
tinney 'living room'
patupparey 'verandah'
potte 'hillock'
matu 'mud'
mamkalaa 'bungalow'
maatam 'a temporary hut put in the paddy lands'
mukk 'corner'
laayam 'stable'

Nox

atiyant(i)ram 'function'
amki 'long skirt'
ampaaram 'heap'
ammaane 'knife blade fasted in a piece of wood'

arekkacce 'narrow cloth tied above the waist'
avakaasam 'claim'
irupp 'condition'
iikkil 'rib of a palm leaf'
iiṭ 'substitute'
iintey 'date palm'
iiruḷḷi 'onion'
uruppaṭi 'ornament'
uutt 'a musical instrument'
etupp 'omen'
enam 'a kind'
oolam 'sound'
kaccam 'a garment'
kaṭṭam 'circumstance'
kaṇṭa:mki 'saree'
kaṇey 'handle of a hoe'
katampey 'coconut husk'
kamk 'glowing coal'
kamuk 'areca-palm'
kaḷav 'theft'
kiṭuk 'braided coconut leaves'
kuṇṭi 'buttocks'
kuppi 'bottle'
kumpam 'pitcher'
kumiḷ 'water bubble'
kurumpal 'immature coconut or palmyra nut'
kurukk 'back'
kuuṭam 'hammer'
keṭṭ 'bundle'
keṇṭi 'pot with a spout'
koccakkayaR 'small rope'
koṭṭaamuli 'hammer' (small)
kooRey 'scratch'
cappaaṇi 'clapping of hands'
cavuri 'coconut husk'
caaṭṭam 'jumping'
caar 'roof of a temporary verandah'
cippam 'tobacco bundle'
cimuḷ 'small round jewel box'
cilli 'bamboo thorn'
cinnam 'symbol'
ciilaanti 'portia tree'
ciivan 'life'
cuṭṭ 'a kind of torch made of palm leaves'
cekk 'oil-press'
ceraṭṭey 'hard shell of coconut'
celamp 'anklet'
cenne 'cheek'
coḷav 'a kind of winnowing form'
coovi 'cowrie'
taṭiyamkaay 'white-gourd melon'

tavaṇ 'palmyra nut'
taRi 'stick to be used for fence'
taaṇi 'a tree'
tirukkuppuu 'an ornament'
tiinam 'disease'
tuṭṭi 'death'
tump 'palmyra fibre edge'
turutti 'bellows'
tuur 'bottom of a vessel'
tuuval 'feather of a cock'
temk 'coconut'
tokk 'excuse'
tookk 'gun'
tooṭ 'skin of a fruit'
tootakatti 'a tree'
toot 'device'
nocci 'a tree'
noney 'edge'
pakkaRey 'pocket'
pakkaa 'a measure'
paṭikkam 'spitoon'
paṭippaney 'lesson'
paṇṭam 'edible'
pani 'work'
pattam 'crowd'
pattal 'a stem out of which the central portion is extracted'
parummattam 'conduct'
paRey 'drum'
paavaney 'pretendence'
picci 'jasmine'
puulaatti 'a shrub'
poṭṭakam 'box'
maṭal 'leaf stalk of palm'
maṭiciley 'purse kept in girdle'
maṭey 'sluice'
mantaarey 'a shrub'
mantey 'a flock'
maravey 'bowl'
maaR 'broom'
muṭṭaasi 'sweet'
muṇṭ 'dhoti'
muuṭ 'stem of a tree'
vaṭṭi 'box made of palm fibre'
vaḷḷam 'boat'
villamkam 'impediment'
oRamk 'sleep'
kamaR 'be excessively heated'
kaRamk 'revolve'
kaant 'give burning sensation'
kaaR 'taste bitter'
kilumk 'rattle'
kuump 'become burnt'
kooṇ 'bend'
naaṇ 'shy'

muṇṭ 'be unruly'
alaṭṭ 'trouble'
iṭukk 'pinch'
irutt 'make sit'
ekk 'draw in the stomach'
ett 'stretch forth'
karut 'think'
kaḷuk 'wash'
kint 'limp'
camuṭṭ 'tread on'
tiitt 'white wash'
neRutt 'stop'
paav 'pave'
pisukk 'press'
pooṭṭ 'feed/liquid'
vasakk 'fry/train'
ettani 'prepare'
orumi 'unite'
cemi 'digest'
mukkḷi 'dive'
esly 'unite/fit'
cartti 'vomit'
tekey 'complete'
toḷi 'sprinkle'
ceRu 'check'
tuuR 'clean'
era 'beg'
nayar 'be polite'
kamur 'be upsidedown'

TTD

Peculiar lexical items

akam 'all'
aki 'a kind of skin disease'
aku 'side'
aham 'egotism'
aṅ(ku)ne 'there'
aṅ(ku)ṇakuḷi 'urinal'
aseØōṛu 'chew'
aṭakuḷi 'hell'
aṛehā 'incubate'
aṛevūtu 'prepare wafer'
aṇekeṭu 'dam'
aṇṭi 'anus'
aṇṭimāṅkoṭe 'cashew-nut'
aṇṇāru 'open above'
aṇṇāvi 'agent'
aṇṇe 'the other day'
aδiyam 'abundance'
anuvi 'enjoy'
antāneki 'immediately'
antūripaṛu 'spend much'
apale 'then'
apiyalu 'name of a Tamil month'
aprāṇi 'innocent man'

ammānu 'maternal uncle'
ayaru 'forget'
ayre 'loach'
araṅkuvīṭu 'inner room'
aramṟi 'nudity-cover'
araḷu 'be terrified'
aruntalu 'rarity'
areyāpu 'Inguinal bubo'
alantu 'disappointed'
alamāru 'be confused'
alavu 'jaw, wheel felly'
allu 'night'
avalam 'width'
avuδaṇṭam 'injustice'
aḷi 'saline soil'
ārakālu 'spoke of cart-wheel'
ālaṇkaṭi 'hail stone'
āli 'hollow human-figure'
āḷiyan 'husband'
iṅ(ku)ṭu 'here'
iṅ(ku)ne "
ice 'desire'
iṟumpu 'mischief'
iṇṇe 'to-day'
iru 'filter'
ihe 'the act of giving'
īmam 'funeral'
irāṅkam 'onion'
īruvali 'nit comb'
uku 'feel shame'
usumpu 'awake'
ūṭi 'jaw'
ūṟe 'middle'
ūtam 'burial'
ūtāmaṭi 'bladder'
ūte 'teeth-filth'
ūraṇi 'public tank'
ūrataṇṇi 'water-refuse for cattle'
ūḷi 'head'
ekḷu 'hip'
eṅ(ku)ṭu 'where'
eṅ(ku)ne "
ecikele 'refuse-eater'
eṟavāru 'belt'
eṇṇe 'which day'
etu 'kick'
ereve 'water-drawing'
erikele 'madar'
eḷakāram 'indulgence'
ēñe 'brother-in-law'
ēlu 'be able'
oka 'wholly'
okṟu 'repair'
otaṇam 'fomentation'
oti 'land-mortgage'
oδa 'half-ripened'
omaru 'domestic granary'
olemaṟi 'pot-lid'

oluvu 'feel shame'
oḷampu 'confuse'
ōcam 'sound'
ōy 'diminish'
ōyamā 'frequently'
ōrāṭu 'sing lullaby'
kaṅku 'fire-piece'
kacātu 'hand-message'
kace 'tape'
kaδaru 'bargain bitterly'
kasamaram 'levelling wood'
kaṛu 'ache much'
kaṛupu 'much pain'
kaṛuvāmpūne 'wild cat'
kaṇuvu 'joint'
kaṇe 'wooden handle'
kaδakalu 'waste'
kapu 'branch'
kamale water-lift'
kampukūṛn 'arm-pit'
kammā 'irrigation tank'
kammu 'cloudy'
karaṭāṇṭi 'blood-sucker'
karicān 'king crow'
karusolu 'black soil'
kalavam 'adulteration'
kaliṅkilu 'shrice-weirs'
kavaṭe 'fork'
kaḷavati 'weading-hook'
kaḷavāṇu 'steal'
kaḷuntolake 'a kind of pestle'
kāṅke 'heat'
kāsalu 'dryness'
kāṭam 'anger'
kātiyalu 'name of a Tamil month'
kāne 'foot disease of animals'
kāvantu 'watch'
kiṭṭam 'nearby'
kiṭaṅki 'godown'
kiṛuvu 'coconut-mat'
kiṇṇi 'buttocks'
kiḷiyāñcaṭi 'small oil par'
kivānelli 'phyllanthusniruni'
kuñcān 'perise'
kuṛutuṇi 'dress'
kutāmpeyaru 'a kind of pulse'
kumpā 'urn shaped metal vessel'
kuruδe 'horse'
kuruδōli 'horse-tail'
kūδalu 'chillness'
kūntalu 'hair'
kūve 'owl'
keṭu 'tie'
keṭuram 'building'
keṛe 'sheep-fold

keṇakā 'similarly'
kenṭi 'pitcher'
kēpe 'lagi'
koccam 'small rope'
koṭāmaṟi 'tiny basket'
koṟupe 'a kind of herb'
koṇṭutoḷuvu 'pound'
koδavaḷe 'adam's apple'
konnu 'stammer'
kopḷu 'navel'
komme 'husk'
korakaḷi 'mischievious fellow'
karuḷi 'dwarfish woman'
koru 'broken'
koḷi 'winnow'
koḷvu 'plough'
kōṇan 'he-crack'
kōmiyam 'cow-urine'
kōru 'prestige'

/*ṅ*/

ṅakāḷ 'our elder sister'
ṅaṇṇan 'our elder brother'
ṅapan 'our father'
ṅayyā ,,
ṅātāḷ 'our mother'
ṅokāḷ 'your elder sister'
ṅoṇṇan 'your elder brother'
ṅopan 'Your father'
ṅoyyā ,,
ṅōtāḷ 'Your mother'

/*c*/

cañcalam 'worry'
caṟakuṇu 'suddenly'
caṟevu 'sorrow'
caṇṭu 'hustle'
caṇṭi 'obstinacy'
caδuri 'shape'
cannam 'lime plaster'
cappāṇi 'clap'
capram 'canopeid car-like vehicle'
calam 'pus'
cali 'filter'
callusu 'cheapness'
cavaṭṭu 'crush'
cavaδi 'mud'
cavale 'leanness for want of mother-milk'
cāki 'witness'
cāmi 'a kind of millet'
cāram 'scaffolding'
ciṭe 'account note'
citerumpu 'small ree ant'
ciplu 'a kind of plate'
ciyyān 'grand father'

cillānam 'remainder'
cīnikeḷaṅku 'sweet potato'
ciniyare 'cluster-bean'
cīntu 'desire'
cmetaṇṇi 'kerosine'
cuṭṭi 'because'
cūte 'decay'
cūmpu 'suck/shrink'
cūri 'dagger'
cece 'temple'
ceṭu 'thrift'
ceṇṭā 'flag'
cenne 'check'
cempeṭe 'brown clour'
cemmān 'fisherman'
cemmu 'fill up'
ceravu 'wing'
cerumu 'cough'
celaṇke 'tiny bell'
cellu 'go'
cevalu 'red soil'
cevi 'ear'
cēku 'hair-crop'
coṅki 'dull fellow'
cocam 'remainder'
cōku 'pomp'
cōṟu 'chappals'
cōḷi 'cowry'

/ t /

taṭaṭi 'terraced roof'
taṟumam 'cold'
taṟeyam 'an ear ornament'
taṇṭaṭi 'an ear ornament'
taṇṭalu 'village announcer'
taripu 'stud'
talāsalu 'front gate'
tavaṅku 'limp'
tavasam 'grain'
tākalu 'message'
tāymāṭu 'delay'
tāyāri 'relative'
tāravāru 'give away'
tāru 'goat'
tāvale 'alright'
tuṭi 'obituary'
tuti 'country mallow'
tumpu 'tethering rope'
turusu rust'
tuδuvaḷe 'climbing brinjal'
teñci 'time-out'
tennu 'lift'
teraṟu 'mound'
telā 'man operating water-lift'
telān 'a measure'
telukā 'wild seed'
tēram 'time'

tokam 'matter cought in throat'
toṛuve 'sherf-hook'
tōṇṇāru 'plead'
tonnamāru 'plead'
toraṭi 'crook-pole'
toraṭu 'dispute'
tōṛu 'appear'
tōδavaδi 'rose-wood'

/n/

natu 'crave'
numme 'goodness'
nay 'wear away'
navarā 'mosque-drum'
nāsi 'nose'
nāṇavantān 'myna'
nāvaruvi 'thorny plant'
niluve 'debt-balance'
nili 'wicked lady'
netaṁ 'blood'
neδam 'daily'
neme 'eye-lid'
nēñci 'turban'
nompalam 'worry'
nōni 'vagina'

/p/

paṅkā 'swinging fan'
paṛapu hay-stack'
patulu 'tin canal'
paδaku 'a measure'
paδavale 'bush'
paδavaḷu 'inflamation of the lymphatic gland'
pannaruḷu 'sickle'
payδā 'wheel'
pavale 'day-time'
pāṇi 'exaggerate'
pātiyākallu 'ground slab of drainage canal'
pici 'wild jasmine'
pitu 'brain'
piḱi 'sponge-gourd'
puṭi 'buttocks'
puṛuδale 'support'
pūṭāṅkam 'secret'
pūṇu 'round'
pūlā 'black-berned feather foil'
peraku 'collect'
peram 'back'
peravu 'afterwards'
perāntu 'vulture'
poku 'toothlessness'
pokḷam 'boil'

pocu 'buttocks'
poṭalu 'barren land'
poṟaδi 'nape'
poṇeyalu 'bull pair'
poraṇi 'back-biting'
pollāpu 'blame'
pōṇi 'tumbler'
pōti 'grand-father'

/ *m* /

masaṅku 'become dim'
masi 'budge'
mañcāṟi 'a kind of weight'
maṇāri 'a kind of paddy'
maδini 'elder brother's wife'
maralu 'hemp-fibre'
maravan 'man of marava caste'
marave 'wooden plate'
mari 'waylay'
maruδaṇṇi 'henna'
mallu 'wrestling'
mācalu 'sloth'
māṟākuḷi 'niche'
māṇṭu 'year'
māte 'month'
māpu 'excuse'
māy 'die'
mālu 'hall'
māvatan 'elephant-driver'
māḷu 'die'
miδuku 'cucumber'
mūkeṇe 'nose rope'
mūṭu 'stitch'
mūδi 'unfortunate person'
mūy 'make'
mūḷi 'person with deformed ear'
meṭume 'pride'
mēkā 'yoke'
mēni 'yield/body'
mēlu 'body'
mēvṟu 'upstair'
moku 'eat full'
mone 'try'
monne 'a pot'
moḷi 'joint'
mōḷu 'pass urine'

/ *r* /

rākaṟi 'head badge'
rāṅki 'arrogance'
rāve '*night*'

/ *l* /

lāntu 'loiter'
loṅku 'feel shame'

/ *v* /

vakaṇe 'formality'
vaṅki 'a kind of paddy'
vaṅku 'skin spot'
vamme 'presentation'

varavāsi 'income'
vaḷavi 'bangle'
vārāṅkallu 'drainage'
vāvarasi 'married woman'
vipruδi 'a kind of medicinal bulbous root'
virusu 'viper'
veṅkan 'pauper'
veñcaṇam 'curry'
venni 'hot-water'
verasi 'speed'
vēṅkiyam 'anger'
vēsaṟe 'worry'
vēḷan 'Thursday'

SATD

Peculiar Lexical items

ituva 'these-they' (heu.)
imma:m 'this-much
intaṇṭe 'this-side'
i:tte:nu 'honey'

/ e /

ette 'a decice used for pumping water'
ekuru 'tooth gum'
ekkom 'sacred fire'
emma:m 'how much'
emma:ttu "
entrom 'hand mill'
e:ntri 'rise up'
e:ṇe 'cloth cradle'

/ a /

atuo 'those-they' (heu.)
atta:cci 'aunt's daughter'
attru 'fragrance'
aṭiva: 'lower part of the mouth'
akra:rom 'brahmin street'
amma:m 'that much'
annaciyom 'unwanted talk'
antaṇṭe 'that side'
ale 'eraze'
aḷuve 'weep'
avca:ri 'prostitute'
arikkaccaṭṭi 'wide mouthed vessel'
arinellu 'a bundle of paddy grain'
araca:nikkallu 'othiyan tree's stick erected in the marriage pandal'
aricittippli 'a kind of seed used in the preparation of eatables'

arṇa:ci 'pine apple'
a:mbṭeya:n 'husband'
a:lavaṭi 'an open hall in the house'
a:yppu 'a peg'

/ *o* /

orappu 'pungency'
orappaṭe 'a rice cake'
ortte 'one person'
oyaḷu 'to go ground'
o:ppṭiya: 'husband's brother's wife'
o:kka:ḷi 'vomit'

/ *u* /

uppana:ru 'salt water' channel
utta:maṇi 'a kind of creeper'
uḷḷa:n 'a kind of bird'
urimaṭṭe 'coconut husk'

/ *p* /

picini 'a gum'
pili 'tiger'
pirmaṇe 'a device on which vessels are kept'
pi:ccakkayyi 'left hand'
paṭṭnavan 'fisherman'
paṭṭom 'a jewel'
pante 'pandar'
paṇikkom 'spitoon'
paṇṇayati 'to work under a master all the time'
pariya:ri 'barber'
parcom 'social gathring'
payṇi 'sweet toddy'
pa:ccakka: 'water channel'
pa:nakam 'a kind of drink'
pa:ru 'a high land' about to be fallen because of water flow'
potavaṭe 'the duck out place to lay foundation'
paṭuci 'Young one'
ponna:vare 'a plant'
poṇaye 'a rope'
poḷakkom 'usage'
po:kkiyam 'mortgage'
pu:te 'Uncleanliness'
pra:ttalu 'pratting'
pḷa:cci 'a part of bamboo stick'
pla:kku 'an ornament'

/ t /

tiruva:ṭcci 'a kind of tree'
ti:ttu 'level up'
ti:vom 'lamp'
teṭccane 'offering made to a temple priest'
tennalu 'breeze'
terippu 'pain'
teracanom 'a festival'
taṭikaḷi 'a long walking stick'
takkḷi 'tomato'
tamukku 'a kind of drum'
taḷiye 'fasting'
taḻuta: 'a tree'
ta:tan 'a begger'
ta:licaraṭu 'a chain'
tombe 'a basket'
tomban 'dancer'
to:ṭṭuma:ṭṭe 'an ornament'
to:cattiluppi 'a ladle'
to:vnti 'upper garment'
tu:yḷom 'pillar'
tu:taḻan 'a tree'
tu:ttu 'a winnowing instrument'
tu:ḷi 'cradle cloth'
tu:vom 'burning the incense'
tḷa:yarom 'nine hundred'
tra:vu 'stir up'
truvṣa: 'festival'

/ c /

ciṭṭu 'sparrow'
cika:rom 'adoption'
cima:ru 'approximately'
cinte 'thought'
ciṇṭu 'lips'
ci:ve 'slice'
ci:y 'scratch'
cemba:rttom pu: 'a flower'
cemmuṭṭu 'storage of grains'
cevṭi 'palmyra leaf manuscripts'
cevvaṭṭe 'a kind of leach'
cevari 'a bird'
cali 'winnow'
cavaṇṭe 'a tree'
ca:mgom 'a ceremony'
ca:lavom 'dirt water channel'
ca:rṇi 'perforated ladle'
cocci 'a sweet eatable'
co:makaṭṭu 'loin-cloth'
co:ḻi 'shells of sea animal'
curṇe 'a device used to keep things fixed'
cu:tta:ṭṭi 'a bird'
cu:ṭṭike 'activeness'

clo:kom 'proverb'
ki:ḻka:ppu 'bangles'
kenavu 'dream'
kentu 'slip'
keḻuvi 'old woman'
ke:ppa:mge:ḻvi 'questionning'
kaṭuta:ci 'letter'
kaṭṭaṭi 'threshing the paddy'
kakkiḻavan 'male of weaver caste'
kammanja:ti 'window'
kamna:ṭṭi 'widower'
kanna: 'small boat'
kaṇṇi 'water channel'
kaḻi 'stick'
kaḻaṇe 'feeding place for cattle'
kaḻṇṭi 'sling'
ka:mgalu 'sultriness'
ka:ṇi 'a measure'
ka:ḻntu 'protection'
koṭakkallu 'stone mortar'
konta:mare 'tomato'
korakka:ttaṭṭe 'reed'
korakkḷi 'senselessness in the skin'
kuttukka:ran 'one who sells rice in small quantity'
kuccukka:ri 'prostitute'
kumbiyaṭi 'smell badly'
kurimbe 'dirt inside the ear'
ku:tti 'illegal wife'
ku:tta:ṭi 'a caste'
ku:tom 'hall'
ku:ra:nji 'coconut shell'
kruvom 'pride'
kya:ḻom 'medicinal extract'

/ *m* /

minukkiṭṭa:mbuḷu 'glow worm'
menni 'pharynx'
meri 'step on'
maṭicci 'fold' (N)
maccinicci 'wife's younger sister'
mambuṭṭi 'spade'
manakkaṭṭu 'land plot'
maṇiya:ru 'village officer'
mare 'bolt'
marave 'a pit'
marappa:cci 'wooden toy'
marutaṇṇe 'a plant'
maru:mge 'return marriage'
ma:mippaṭṭom 'a jewel'
ma:ntom 'a disease'
moṭe 'need'

moḷavarṇe 'a plant'
mo:ppu 'front appearance'
mo:ṭe 'platform'
mutti 'kiss'
muṇṭa:ci 'turban'

/ *n* /

nimuṭṭu 'twist'
niṇṭu 'scratch'
neṭṭi 'cork'
namuṭi 'a bird'
naraya:n "
narttanom 'dance'
na:ṭṭa:me 'village headman'
na:canom 'a musical pipe'
na:kkuppu:cci 'a worm'
na:ḷatarcci 'day afer tomorrow'
noṇa: 'a tree'

/ *r* /

re:ḻi 'verandan'
raṇom 'sore'

/ *v* /

vi:ce 'mustache'
vi:re 'crack'
vennattaṇṇi 'hot water'
veḻalu 'a weed'
vattom 'decreasing' (as in water ievel)
vakka: 'a bird'
varicci 'bamboo stick'
varavaḻi 'call'
va:ṇi 'saliva'
vḷa:micci 'a medicinal root'
vra:ṭe 'sovereign'

STD

Peculiar lexical items

/ *e* /

eppa:le 'which side'
etuttaṇṇi 'back water'
eṇnu:ru 'eight hundred'
e:ḷattanon 'poverty'
eḷḷu pa:ṭṭi 'great grand-mother'
eḷḷu pa:ṭṭan 'great grand-father'

/ *a* /

appa:le 'that side'
aṭṭa:lu 'upper storey'
anti 'evening'
aṇṇa: kavru 'string like ornament tied around the waist'
aruka:lu 'six legged chair'
avatti 'Indico-plant'
ayyacci 'woman of brahmin caste'
ayyan 'man of brahmin caste'
a:sanon 'seat'
a:rakucci 'a stick'

/ *o* /

oppuṭṭu 'a sweet dish'
oṭaya:n 'man of odayar caste'
oṭaya:rcci 'woman of odayar caste'
o:ṭṭa:mgucci 'coconut shell'

/ *u* /

uṇṭi 'food'
uḷḷa:ḷi 'a bolt'
urume 'right'
uylu 'will'
utta:ṇi 'a nail'

/ *p* /

piccuva: 'a knife'
piḷḷaya: mu:le 'south-west'
pirumaṇe 'verandah'
perukkambaḷon 'jack fruit'
paṭṭa:sa:le 'hall in the house'
panivaravu 'a millet'
ponna:sa:ri 'man of goldsmith caste'
ponna:sa:ricci 'woman of goldsmith caste'
po:sa: 'a metal vessel'
pu:cci koṇṭu 'naphthelene ball'

/ *b* /

batulu 'answer'
ba:nli 'a vessel'
bo:yacci 'woman of mason caste'
bo:yan 'man of mason caste'
bu:mi 'earth'

/ t /

ti:mu:le 'south-west'
ti:von 'light'
te:kkaraṇṭi 'tea spoon'
te:ma:non 'wear and tear'
taṭṭon 'plate'
tamuru 'a musical drum'
tambeṭṭe „
ta:si 'prostitute'
ta:ḷiton 'seasoning and flavouring'
ta:yi 'a reference term'
toṇasi 'fly on dogs'
tole 'pulley'
to:ppe 'boil'
tumbi 'bottom portion of a vessel'
tu:ḷuppu 'table salt'
tu:ḷa:riyon 'a kind of millet'

/ d /

devason 'death anniversary'
davon 'meditation'
dondi 'big belley'
doṇṭe 'throat'
du:ṇu 'pillar'
dya:non 'meditation'

/ j /

jalon 'saliva'
jalata:re 'drainage'
jalti 'quickness'

/ k /

kiṭnon 'concrete'
ki:ḷvayru 'abdomen'
keḷṭi 'old woman'
keḷṭan 'old man'
kaṭakka:lu 'foundation pit'
kaṭṭu 'iron ring'
kammekaṭṭe 'arm-pit'
kantu 'interest'
kaṇṇa:lon 'marriage'
kalakaṭṭu 'weeding instrument'
kavale 'pulley'
kavuṇṭu 'sling'
kavuṇṭi 'woman of vellala caste'
kavuṇṭacci 'woman of vellala caste'
kavuṇṭan 'man of vellala caste
ka:tta:le 'morning'
ka:ma:le 'jaundice'
koṭikka:y 'ground nut'

koṭikka:mu:le 'north-west'
koṭambe 'feeding place of cattle'
koyavacci 'woman of potterman caste'
koyavan 'man of potterman caste'
ku:uru 'an utensil'
kuṭuve 'jar'
kuṭṭa:ndaṭi 'a big stick'
kurumacci 'woman of kurumba caste'
kuruman 'man of kurumba caste'

/ *s* /

sillu 'elbow joint'
silluppu 'table salt'
si:sa: 'bottle'
se:ru 'storage place of grains'
se:vu 'an edible'
saṭṭu 'bed of a machine in the well'
sakati 'mud'
samgaṭe 'feeding cup'
salatu:re 'drainage'
salon 'bad smell'
sallu 'saliva'
sallu 'drizzle'
saruvu saṭṭi 'an earthern vessel'
saynon 'an animal'
sa:ron 'juice'
sa:yon 'colour'
soppuṇṭi 'a hundi'
soṭumgu 'dry'
suṭṭi 'curling'
sumga:n 'toll'
suve 'taste'
su:tta:mbaṭṭe 'buttocks'

/ *m* /

mattu 'churning rod'
maṭon 'mud'
maccinicci 'sister in-law'
maccini "
macca:nda:ru 'brother-in-law' (elder)
mane 'house'
mande 'group of cattle'
ma:rva 'name of a Tamil month'
mone 'tip'
mo:ḷi 'handle of a ploughing instrument'
mo:ḷiya:ṇi 'a nail'
mu:njeli 'musk rat'

mu:like 'medicinal leaves'

/ n /

nevattaḷi 'yoke'
naraye 'many/much'
na:sanon 'musical pipe'

/ l /

la:ppe 'a wheat cake'
lo:ḷa:kku 'an ornament'
lu:ṭṭi 'mischievousness'

/ r /

rave 'bullet'
ra:ndalu 'a lamp'

/ v /

vemga:ron 'alum'
vatulu 'substitute'
va:ṭṭu 'enmity'

/ y /

ya:na 'elephant'
yugti 'intelligence'

KTD

Peculiar lexical items

/ i /

iṭṭe:ri 'cattle path'
icukkuṭṭi 'pig'
ikuṭṭ 'this side'
impuṭṭ 'this much'
imkitam 'good manners'
inje 'here'
illamkam 'impediment'
iruppu:ṭṭi 'a tree'

/ e /

etura:ḷi 'enemy'
ecey 'sing/song'
ekuṭṭ 'where'
empuṭṭ 'how much'
enje 'where'
enn 'my'
eliyan 'a sub-sect'
eḷacci 'a personal name'
eḷayan ,,

eḷayana:cci 'name of a deity'
erapp 'pungency'
erappukka:y 'chille'
eraṭṭi 'wing'
evur 'teeth gum'
e:kk 'to me'
e:kka:ke 'for my sake'
e:nam 'utensil'
e:rukaṭey 'gate'

/ a /

apya: 'name of a Tamil month'

aṭuppa:ṭi 'kitchen'
acimkitam 'ugliness'
acakkuṭṭi 'pig'
akuṭṭ 'that side'
akuma:nam 'self respect'
akul 'a lamp'
ampuṭṭ 'that much'
anantamuṭicc 'an ornament'
antiviṭinji 'early morning'
anto:te 'dawn'
antya:me 'dusk'
anje 'there'
aṇatta:n 'squirrel'
alappey 'ladle'
alley 'waist'
areccal 'blow'
arappuḷi:ṣvaran 'name of a deity'
arcaley 'on ornament'
aviccarici 'boiled rice'
avacitam 'necessity'
ayyan 'small boy'
a:ta:yam 'gain'
a:ttuvarukkal 'stream'
a:ka:cakappal 'aeroplane'
a:nam 'mutton soup'
a:la:tti 'wavering saffron mixed with water in front of married couples'
a:yappan 'grand father'
a:yamma: 'grand mother'

/ o /

oṭṭorav 'relationship'
oḷekka:ṭ 'wet land'
oricanti 'fasting'
oramparey 'relatives'
oyl 'will'
o:v 'rest'

/ u /

ukkaram 'sultriness'
ummi 'husk'

unn 'your'
uruma:ley 'turban'
uruva: 'rupee'
uruva:y ,,
u:kk 'to you' (sg.)
u:kka:ke 'for your (sg.) sake'

/ p /

pittan 'mad man'
pitt 'madness'
pittacci 'mad woman'
piṭa:ri 'name of a deity'
piṭa:ran ,,
pica:tt 'ghost'
pinnicaṭṭi 'a vessel'
piḷi 'squeeze'
pirṣan 'husband'
peraṭṭa:ti 'name of a Tamil month'
perukka:n 'bandicoot'
paṇṭutam 'medicinal art'
paṇṇeya:ḷ 'farm servant'
paraveruk 'an wild animal'
payaḷ 'son/boy'
pa:tacaram 'an ornament'
pa:ccappan 'grand father'
pa:cca:yi 'grand mother'
poti 'a measure'
poṭakka:ḷi 'backyard'
poṭṭi 'an ornament'
pokuṭi 'an ornament'
pokuṭiyarcaley ,,
pomk 'cook'
pomni 'an ornament'
pomnikutt ,,
polappa:tti 'a tree'
poḷut 'sun'
poḷuto:ṭe 'evening'
poreveḷiccam 'moon light'
porav 'after wards'
po:l 'hollowness in a tree'
po:r 'straw stack'
puḷiya:ṇṭey 'a sub-sect'
puḷḷey 'daughter/girl'
purppa:ṭ 'afterwards'
pu:c 'wash'

/ t /

tilupp 'turn'
tilump 'be turned'
tiruminjipa:ṭṭan 'name of a deity'
tiruvey 'hand mill'
ti:mp 'harm'
tevaci 'saint'
tevaka:y 'a personal name'
tevam 'penance'
te:vatti:ni 'a tree'
tappaṭṭey 'a kind a drum'

taṭṭuppalavey 'a mucial instrument'
takiriyam 'boldness'
takiriyaca:li 'bold person'
tampaṭṭam 'a drum'
ṭaṇṭicca:ley 'a shed'
taṇṭey 'an ornament'
taleve:ṭṭi 'turban cloth'
tala:ni 'name of a Tamil month'
teḷav 'edge'
taruv 'twist'
ta:ṭi 'banana bunch'
ta:rey 'a musical pipe'
ta:va:ram 'room'
toccam 'balance'
tomkarcaley 'an ornament'
tomka:n 'a disease'
tokk 'an edible'
tuppaṭṭi 'blanket'
tuṭippi 'boating stick'
tuṭumi 'a kind of drum'
tra:ti 'beam'

/ c /

cippi 'plate'
cittu:ci 'a needle'
cic 'baby'
cinuppan 'a sub-sect'
cilla:ḷi 'a sub-sect'
ci:ppukka:y 'a country bean'
ci:ccey 'teaching'
ci:mpa:l 'beestings'
ci:mkan 'a personal name'
ci:ley 'cloth'
ceṭakan 'name of a diety'
ceṭakana:cci ,,
cekk 'mortor'
cempaḷa:n 'a sub-sect'
cempa:ṭ 'red soil'
cemmaṇṭey 'a sub-sect'
celampi 'a personal name'
cevaley 'a kind of bull'
ce:ṭi 'girl friend'
ce:mkuṇṭi 'gong used in temple'
ce:r 'storage place' (grains etc.)
ce:ri 'courtyard'
caṇikka:y 'chille'
caraṭ 'an ornament'
caruvam 'a vessel'
ca:tti 'excess'
ca:makalam 'a musical instrument'
ca:l 'a vessel'
ca:lra: 'a musical instrument'
ca:ḷakkeḷamey 'Thursday'

co:ttey 'a tree'
co:ley 'grove'
co:yu:ci 'hair pin'
cuṇṭa:mp 'lime'
cu:ḷa:n 'mosquito'
cuḷiri 'a tree'
cuyamvarey 'selection of her husband by a princess from among the suitors in an assembly'
cu:ri 'knife'
keṭey 'bed'
keṭuv 'instalment'
kenattama:ṭ 'cow'
kera:y 'garden'
kevḷi 'lizard'
ke:nt 'lust'
kappa: 'my father'
katupp 'cheek'
ko:ppey 'a sub-sect'
ko:ta:ni 'stemless plant'
ko:cakka:y 'water melon'
ko:kkey 'neck'
ko:mpey 'shell of coconut'
ko:nu:ci 'a needle'
kuttarci 'hand-beaten rice'
kutta:ri 'straw stack'
kuṭṭiya:ṇṭi 'a sub-sect'
kuccam 'a measure'
kumpuṭuma:nam 'blessing'
kuṇṭa: 'a metal vessel'
kuṇṭa:maṇi 'buttocks'
kuṇṭa:njo:ley 'a tree'
kuṇṭ 'buffer-pad'
kurumpan 'man of vellala caste'
kurumpacci 'woman of vellala caste'
kurumpa:ṭ 'a kind of goat'
kuyya: 'guava'

/ *m* /

mi:nu 'star'
meravaney 'procession'
me:maley 'peak of the hill'
me:ṇa:m '(is) not necessary'
me:ṇum '(is) necessary'
me:ṇṭutaley 'vow'
me:lamkam 'a festival'
me:la:kk 'ladies' upper garment'
ma:la:n 'a sub-sect'
matiyam 'full moon'
manti 'monkey'
mantey 'public place'
maṇikutt 'an ornament'
malena:r 'trifoliate winged lime'
marumaney 'return marriage'

mavc 'attraction'
mayley 'a kind of bull'
ma:pḷepoṭṭi 'an ornament'
ma:tti 'mango tree'
ma:mkucam 'beaf'
moṭa: 'a measure'
moḷattaṇṇi 'pepper juice'
mo:ri 'small bridge'
mucc 'kiss' (N)
muccukuṭ 'kiss' (V)
munte:tt 'day before yesterday'
muṇṭ 'a ladies' wear'
kaṭapp 'narrow passage in a lane'
kaṭava:paniya:ram 'an eatable'
kaṭṭey 'beard'
kaṭṭa:mkari 'black'
kaṭuppa:n 'a relish for food'
kaṭṭutta:rey 'post for tying elephants'
kacca:yam 'a sweet eatable'
kamma: 'my mother'
kanta:yam 'land tax'
kanjana:kaṭṭey 'a musical instrument'
kaṇṭakam 'a measure'
kaṇṭ 'young one of a plant'
kalavi 'pestle of mortar'
kalavanta:n 'a honey'
kallumutta:n 'a paddy'
kaḷuṇṭey 'food made of ragi'
karipp 'pungency'
karampey 'clay soil'
karupp 'ghost'
karuma:ntram 'funeral ceremony'
kavaney 'sling'
kavaley 'water lift'
kavaṇṭanjerapp 'a festival'
kavc 'strench of rotten eggs'
kavl 'bad smell'
kayna:tt 'thumb-impression'
ka:ttya: 'name of a Tamil month'
ka:lunji 'an ornament'
ka:vey 'forest'
ka:vam "
kopparcaley 'an ornament'
koppa: 'your father'
kopp 'an ornament'
kotteṇṇey 'groundnut oil'
koṭamp 'a roof'
komma: 'your mother'
komki 'a personal name'
komkan "
komkḷa:yi 'name of a deity'
koney 'babble'
koṇṭekopp 'an ornament'

koḷakkoːḷi 'duck'
koḷḷekkaːṭ 'dry land'
kovṭi 'an ornament'
niːṭṭukkaːy 'snake gourd'
neṭṭey 'back'
nevl 'shade'
nevamaram 'a tree'
nacey 'disease'
namṭam 'saw' (N)
namputale 'belief'
namkey 'wife's younger sister'
namkeyaː „
naːttri 'night'
naːttramkaːy 'an orange'
naːṭ 'panchayat/plain'
naːṭacci 'woman of the plain'
naːṭan 'man of the plain'
naːnt 'nerve'
noːṭṭi 'eatables'
noːmpi 'festival'

/ l /

lavkkey 'a bodice'
lompe 'much'

/ r /

ritt 'lamp'
rav 'night'

/ v /

vinji 'an ornament'
virumaːṇṭam 'that which is gigantic'
vecarvey 'perspiration'
veḷḷaːmey 'cultivation'
veraṭṭi 'finger'
veruk 'an animal'
veːti cholera'
vatl 'answer'
vaṭakkan 'a personal name'
vaṭami „
vaṭaman „
vaṭṭi 'an utensil'
vacaːci 'name of a Tamil month'
vamki 'ladies' ring'
vamkaḷaː 'bungalow'
vamk 'hole'
valav 'village'
vallam 'a measure'
vaḷicci 'a tree'
vaːt 'branch of a tree'
vaːḷaːṇṭey 'a sub-sect'

TATD.

Peculiar lexical items

/ *e* /

eṭṭu 'funeral ceremony'
embḷatu 'eighty'
e:ṭu 'palm leaf'

/ *a* /

appa:yi 'father's mother'
atta:cci 'husband's sister'
atta:n 'elder sister's husband'
ambaṭṭan 'barber'
aṇḍu 'approach'
arikkanjaṭṭi 'an earthern vessel'
ariva:maṇe 'vegetable-cutter'
a:mbḷeya:n 'husband'
a:la:ttu 'to take out a walk'

/ *o* /

otta:se 'help'
oṇḍiya:y 'solitary'
oruvatu 'ten' (as in counting)'
o:rppaṭl 'co-sister'
oyya:ram 'elegant movement'

/ *u* /

uruṇi 'much'

/ *p* /

pe:ccu 'scolding'
panavellam 'palmyra jaggery'
pa:ṭṭiyamma: 'mother's mother'
pa:rppa:tti 'woman of brahmin caste'
poṭṭe 'blindness'
po:li 'a sweet dish'
puḷikkoḷambu 'sambar without dhal'
puḷḷatta:cci 'pregnant woman'
puḷakkam 'usage'

/ *t* /

tiruvippu 'an ornament'
ti:ṭṭu 'monthly course'
taṭṭa:n 'goldsmith'
talakka:ni 'pillow'
tavva:ccaṭṭi 'iron-fan'
ta:mbu kayru 'thick and long rope'

toṭṭi 'cradle'
to:setiruppi 'a spoon'
tunnu:ru 'sacred ashes'
tu:kku 'a kind of balance'
tu:reṭu 'remove the dirt from the well'

/ *ḍ* /

ḍo:la:kku 'an ornament'

/ *c* /

cavkka:ram 'washing soap'

/ *j* /

ji:ni 'sugar'
ja:rani 'big spoon'
jo:ṭuta:li 'friend'

/ *k* /

kiḷe 'branch'
keṭu 'time limit'
kaṭṭu kaḻitti 'woman without marriage badge'
kaṭṭa:ndare 'floor'
kamna:ṭṭi 'widower'
kasaṭu 'sediment in oil'
kaḷattukka: 'a kind of balance'
karumi 'miser'
ka:sukkaṭe 'jewellery shop'
koṭi 'long rope'
koṭṭa:yi 'cow-shed'
koḻavi ji:ni 'nice variety of sugar'
korṭṭu 'snoring'
ko:ppa:n 'female crab'
kuraṭu 'tongs'

/ *m* /

mallukkaṭṭu 'compel'
marakka: 'wooden bucket'
muṇḍakkaṭṭe 'nacked body'
muṇḍa:su 'turban'

/ *n* /

nakkuno:ṇḍu 'very little'
nanju 'over ripeness'

/ *s* /

si:kku 'disease'
seṭṭu 'thrift'
sattu ma:vu 'kind of eatable'

saṭṭe paṇṇu 'care'
sakunam 'omen'
sakkare 'jaggery powder'
savva:rikkaṭṭe 'tapioca'
so:ṭa: 'cylindrical big metal vessel'
o:ṭṭa: 'cylindrical small metal vessel

/ *r* /

ra:ṭṭi 'dried cow dung'
ro:ṭṭa: 'a tumbler'

/ *v* /

veṇṇe uruḷi 'a vessel'
vellam 'jaggery from sugar-cane'
vayppa:ṭṭi 'concubine'
va:ltanam 'mischief'
va:ḷa:veṭṭi 'woman who does not live with her husband'
va:ya:ṭi 'talkative girl'
va:y kaṭṭu 'restriction in food'

CTD

Peculiar lexical items

/ *i* /

ippaḷe 'now'
iṭṭa:ri 'cattle path'
imsi 'trouble'
ivi:ka 'these-they' (hum.)

/ *e* /

eppaḷe 'when'
etuppure 'in the opposite direction'
etukka:le „
eṭa:l 'trap'
ekuru 'jump'
enneye 'I' (Acc.)
enra 'my'
eḷakkom 'loose'
eramga:ṭu 'black soil'
evi:ka 'who'
e:va:ri 'merchant'
e:va:rom 'business'

/ *a* /

appaḷe 'then'
appusi 'name of a month'
aṭuppare 'kitchen'

amba:ram 'tobacco bunble'
amga:lamman 'name of a deity'
asimgiyom 'ugliness'
alumbu 'ruin'
arana: an ornament'
avi:ka 'those-they' (hum.)
a:tta: 'grand mother'
a:sa:rom 'hall'

/ o /

otuppure 'aside'
ottume 'unity'
ote 'dress'
ottuma:nom 'unity'
ottumottom 'total'

/ u /

ubbu 'become fat'
umgu 'eat'
unneye 'you' (sg.)(Acc.)
unra 'your' (sg.)
unta:ku 'become pregnant'
ullom 'mind'
urumu 'thunder'

/ p /

pirivom 'eye–brow'
pera:ndu 'kite'
patta:kkore 'deficiency'
patta:sa:le 'hall'
patta:mbu:cci 'butterfly'
pakame 'enmity'
parampukkal 'white stone'
paravate 'extensive'
paravate 'hall'
pa:ppara:ni 'leach'
poravate 'backyard'
povle 'tobacco'
pu:ru 'scratch'

/ b /

bajane 'group sining'

bo:nta: 'an edible'

/ t /

ti:vam 'lamp'
ti:vrom 'intensity'
tena:su 'nit'
terivi 'inform'
teruttu 'root out'
takattu 'smash'
tamukku 'a drum'
taliyan 'serving'
tavakka:yi 'frog'
torappukkay 'key'

to:ṭṭom 'wet land'
to:kkuruvi 'a bird'
tuḷḷukeṭa:yi 'a bird'
turuna:ttom 'bad smell'
tva:rom 'hole'

/ d /

dikku 'direction'
diravom 'liquid'
dese 'direction'
dondi 'big belley'

/ c /

cokkom 'gold'
cungom 'toll'

/ j /

ja:ppu 'reply'

/ k /

keṭa:vu 'he-buffalo'
kenam 'load'
kaṭṭal 'cot'
kaṭṭuma:nom 'construction'
kambal 'on ornament'
karukkaruva: 'a sickle'
karuvu 'be melted'
kavalom 'ball of rice'
kayyoppom 'signature'
kayyuṭu 'abandon'
ka:lnaṭe 'cattle'
koṭṭom 'cattle shed'
kombe:ri 'snail'
kora:vaḷi 'adam's apple'
kuṭuvan 'monkey'
kuṭṭa:n 'pile'
kuṇṭi 'buttocks'
kuṇṭu 'small hill'
kuḷukuḷu samba: 'a paddy'
kuravaḷi 'adam's apple'
ku:rom 'roof'

/ g /

geṭṭi 'stong'
gestti 'instalment'
gavani 'listen'
gavravom 'prestige'

/ m /

mirutu 'softness'
metuvaṭe 'an edible'
maṭakku 'rib of a palm leaf'
maccini 'wife's younger sister'

macca:ṇṭa:n 'husband's younger brother'
masamgal 'dusk'
masru 'hair'
mayttavamge 'others'
ma:rupa:ṭu 'difference'
moṭakku 'lane'
moṭam 'lameness'
moṭṭi 'water bubble'

/ n /

ni:ra:rom 'poridge'
nalla moḷi 'advice'
na:ḷattana:ḷu 'day after tomorrow'
na:yanom 'musical pipe'

/ s /

siluva:nom 'change of coins'
si:sa:vu 'bottle'
seṭṭi 'an ornament'
seluttu 'pay'
sella:ṇṭiyamman 'name of a deity'
sevuppu 'saffroon'
sevni 'upper shoulder'
se:mga:ṭu 'red soil'
se:varanjeyyi 'serve'
sappaṭṭe 'flatness'
suppa:rom 'raised platform'
suttom 'tax'
samom 'balance'
sali 'be tired'
salava: 'saliva'
sarivu 'pond'
saraṭu 'jute'
suvaram 'hairdress'
savkku 'whip'
saynu 'chain'
sa.ppu 'shop'
sa:rom 'pile of logs'
sa:ruka:yom 'scratch'
so:ṭutavale 'a metal vessel'
suttaḷavu 'circumference'
suyamariya:te 'self respect'

/ r /

rappe 'eye-lid'
rakaḷe 'mischief'

/ v /

viṭṭom 'beam'
ville 'an ornament'
viḷi 'pupil'

viruppa:cci 'a kind of banana'

viyyi 'sell'

viṭiya:le 'early morning'

vemgacca:mgallu 'a kind of stone'

vevi 'boil'

ve:ttume 'difference'

ve:rupa:ṭu "

vamki 'bank'

vaṇṭal 'sediment in oil'

valavu 'a group of houses'

varakku 'fry'

varumbuṭi 'income'

/ *y* /

yo:ggite 'honesty'

yo:ggiyan 'honest person'

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ERRATA

Page	Line	Error	Correction
11	4	[*na:kk*]	[*na:kkɨ*]
13	16	[*i*]	[*i̯*]
34	15	& *a*	& *a:*
38	11	$\#(C)VC_1$	$\#(C)\check{V}C_1$
48	11	*-tt*	*-tti*
74	22	*oḷt* +	*toḷ* +
91	25	*einumk-*	*cinumk-*
105	12	*puṭ-*	*puṭix-*
110	8	*to:ry-*	*to:rx-*
	9	*tuṭiv-*	*tuṭix-*
133	19	*-ṭ-*	*-t-*
165	9	possess	possesses
173	10	*iniya:*	*taniya:*
178	3	about	above

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